Let Us Be the Corner-Stone Of the Construction of Greater East Asia!

Nippon Times
Evening

Fight It Out to the Last Man Till America and Britain Are Down and Out

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In News Spotlight

Enemy Switch Second Front Plan To Stem Soviet Advance in Europe

Domei

LISBON, March 17.—The problem of establishing the so-called second front on the European Continent has now come to assume an entirely different aspect. Recently the United States and Britain seemed, at least ostensibly, to have been intending to form the second front for the sake of the Soviet Union, but they have now taken up the question for their own selfish purposes. The following account by a Domei correspondent will perhaps throw some light on this particular question.

Ever since British Foreign Secretary Major Anthony Eden's arrival in Washington, it has been reported that he is seriously conferring with President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull and other American Government leaders on the adjustment of American-Soviet relations. However, British political quarters conjecture that the British and American Government leaders are now mainly discussing the problem of establishing a second front in Europe, not with the loudly-pronounced purpose of rendering military assistance to the Soviet but with the specific intention of checking in advance the possible penetration of Soviet influence into Western Europe.

Recently influential opinions have gained ground in London Government quarters that today when the Soviet Union is steadily tending toward gaining a powerful voice in European affairs after the war because it bears the whole burden of the German-Soviet war, the mere existence of a political agreement between the Anglo-American Powers and the Soviet Union will not be able to frustrate the advance of Soviet influence to the west. This stand by the British Government is also supported by the British public who contend that the only way left for the United States and Britain to paralyze Soviet military power is to land their forces in Europe at the earliest possible moment.

The London Times, too, makes a sensible statement, saying: "The various post-war problems in Europe cannot be ruled by the Atlantic Charter or any other paper plan. After all, a nation possessing the most powerful military power will come to dominate the Continent."

The British Left wing does not seem to have been left behind other parties in connection with this problem, for a few days ago when some 60,000 Communist elements staged a demonstration, they strongly demanded the immediate establishment of the second front. Then such a British paper as the Daily Worker severely condemned the Government, stressing that Britain and the United States are responsible for the recapture of Kharkov by the Germans.

As for the British Government, however, it has no intention whatsoever of really strengthening its aid to the Soviet Union because British Government leaders are well aware of the fact that the Soviets are fighting the present German-Soviet war for their own benefit, in utter disregard of the interests of the anti-Axis nations. Accordingly, as was pointed out in the preceding paragraph, Britain intends to establish a second front with the object of gaining in advance the dominating right of Western Europe, thus forestalling Soviet strategy.

Under these circumstances, it is reliably reported that Eden is now frantically stressing and prevailing upon Washington Government leaders that the formation of a second front does not mean Anglo-American aid to the Soviets, but that it is their own problem designed to remove the post-war menace in Europe.

At any rate, the outcome of the present "heated" discussions in Washington between the Anglo-American government leaders is keenly watched by various parties concerned.

Press Comments

Friday, March 19

MAINICHI—Welcoming Burmese Party; Might of Axis Subs

Welcoming Burmese Party

MAINICHI—Intense decisive warfare is going on day after day but spring is here nevertheless. Spring in the divine land Japan which is fighting to construct a new East Asia by smashing the enemy symbolizes the War of Greater East Asia itself, with its double aspects of destruction and construction. It must be said that Mr. Ba Maw, Chief of the Administrative Council of Burma, and other leaders of that country have arrived in Japan at a most appropriate time.

Asia is one, and both racially and culturally Burma and the Empire have been destined to work together for the rise of Asia. Perhaps it may be more accurate to say that Burma has been waiting for Japan as leader of East Asia to give aid and guidance over the many years that it was seeking for rejuvenation and independence.

It is now a fact well known the world over that the War of Greater East Asia has developed in overwhelming victories of our arms over the United States and Britain, and Burma has been able to secure its long-sought opportunity for revival and independence. Entire Burma is now giving wholehearted cooperation to the Japanese Forces there and its leaders in full understanding of the true intentions of the Empire in regard to the construction of a new order have joined forces with the invincible Japanese Army in the work of driving out enemy influence from Burma.

Although the careful guidance and support of the Japanese Military Administration is a big factor, at any rate the rebirth of Burma constitutes a concrete instance of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere program of Japan enunciated on so many occasions and in this sense Burma may be taken as an example before all the other countries of the Sphere. Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo in stating in the Diet that the Empire would recognize the construction of the state of Burma over the territory now under the jurisdiction of the Administrative Council within this year at the latest has frankly expressed the daring attitude of Japan in accordance with the existing state of Burma.

We take this opportunity to express our heartiest welcome to Mr. Ba Maw and other leaders of Burma who have come from such distant shores and our earnest hope that they will apprehend the every aspect of fighting Japan at first hand. There can be no question that the visit of the Burmese leaders will contribute much toward the strengthening of the Sphere.

Might of Axis Subs

MAINICHI—Everybody now knows that the German and Italian submarines are striking terror into the hearts of Americans and Britishers. Even in December, January and February, the worst time of the year for submarine warfare, the Axis undersea craft accounted for more than 600,000 tons of enemy shipping monthly on the average. Their terrific might has sharply increased with the coming of March and in the first half of the month some 700,000 tons of shipping have been sunk. A Rome dispatch received by us says that Germany and Italy have already mobilized 700 submarines and are conducting what might be regarded as a general sea offensive. The damage that will be inflicted on Anglo-American shipping in the spring and summer may well prove fatal.

The United States and Britain are still without any effective means of combatting submarine warfare. They have quite persistently bombed Axis submarine bases and submarine dockyards but so far as from intimidating the Axis nations it has only brought on the general offensive now developing. It appears, moreover, that many submarines of the super-dreadnought class are active on the German side and war leaders of the United States and Britain are lamenting that no weapon hat they now command is able to withstand the attack of such submarines.

It is to be imagined that these submarines are of amazing tonnage, speed and armament. The United States Navy Department some time ago published the description of a destroyer and submarine sunk by the Japanese Navy. We were surprised to note that the displacement of the submarine was far greater than the destroyer mentioned. This fact may offer some indication as to the size of the great German submarines.

The United States and Britain for a long time believed, probably from the experience of the last Great War, in the efficacy of the convoy system. Panic-stricken to find this belief unjustified, the British press is warning that it is possible for Britain to be defeated on the sea. Today, it is not only possible but the British are being actually defeated. The United States and Britain would have had their hands full even if

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GERMAN FORCES SHIFT ATTACKS TO ISYUM FRONT

Von Mannstein Forces Start Furious Drive On Red Army Defense

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 18.—The main German offensive on the southern front was suddenly shifted to the Isyum sector today.

German troops under the command of Colonel-General von Mannstein launched heavy attacks, six times since morning, on a great enemy line extending 10 kilometers south to north at the confluence of the Donetz and Oskol rivers.

The Red Army is desperately fighting as it realizes that the intention of German forces is to break through the weak point in the Soviet line and advance northward to attack the Soviet position between Kharkov and Bielgorod.

The BBC broadcast today recognized the speedy and effective operation of German mechanized forces, and further said:

"A great German unit is seen operating at a certain spot, but in 24 hours, it is found 100 to 120 kilometers away from the original position. Its speedy operation is marvelous."

12,000 Tanks Claimed

The Soviet forces have lost 12,000 tanks to date since the commencement of the winter campaign on November 20 of last year, it was announced by the German High Command on Wednesday, according to a Berlin dispatch to Domei. Of the Red losses, 9,600 were destroyed by the Reich land forces, while the remaining number was demolished by the Luftwaffe.

56 Planes Shot Down

Domei

BERLIN, March 18.—During yesterday German forces shot down 56 Soviet planes on the eastern front, with only the loss of four Reich planes, it was announced by the German High Command.

Red Army Losses Heavy

The loss of the Red Army in the past three months far exceeded the damages caused in the winter offensive, last year, it is announced by the Soviet side. In the area between the Don and Dnieper rivers, the Red Army lost more than 200,000 men, in the Rostov area more than 60,000 and in the Kuban River region about 120,000.

REBEL GIRAUD GAZETTES LAW FOR PUPPET REGIME

Declares Political Separation From Vichy

Domei

LISBON, March 18.—General Henri H. Giraud, head of the puppet French regime in North Africa announced today in the Official Gazette of a new law consisting of four articles for declaring the political separation of French North Africa from the Vichy Government.

The law reads as follows:

1. All elective bodies in Algeria, Morocco, French Western Africa and Tunisian districts not occupied by Axis forces will be rehabilitated.
2. All laws concerning Jews will be abolished.
3. The entrance to Free Masonary and other secret societies will be permitted again.
4. In official documents, the term "French State" will be abolished, and the use of "French Republic" will be revived.

Godfrey Given Command Of Navy in Indian Ocean

Vice-Admiral J. H. Godfrey, who was recently appointed as the Commander of British Fleet in the Indian Ocean, arrived in New Delhi on Wednesday, according to a Lisbon dispatch from New Delhi to Domei.

Vice-Admiral Godfrey held the important post as the chief of the Intelligence Department of the British navy since his appointment to that office in 1939.

With the advent of the War of Greater East Asia, he was made Captain of the battleship, Repulse, which was sunk by the air force of the Japanese Navy in the Battle off Malai.

Guests Enjoy Breather

Upon arriving at the Haneda Airdrome yesterday afternoon, Prime Minister Ba Maw of the Burmese Government and his party took a short rest at the rest room attached to the airdrome. The picture shows the guests from Burma taking tea, left to right, Ba Maw, Prime Minister of the Burmese Government; Maung Mya, Minister of Home Affairs and Thein Maung, Minister of Finance.

Visiting Burmese Dignitaries Sign Imperial Court Register

Prime Minister Ba Maw, Maung Mya, Minister of Home Affairs, Thein Maung, Minister of Finance, and Major-General Aung San, Commander-in-Chief of the Burma Defence Army, who reached Tokyo yesterday, proceeded to the Imperial Palace at 10 a.m. this morning and signed their names in the Court Register.

ENEMY DISCUSS U-BOAT CHECK

Washington Session Reported--Commons Flays Navy Leader

Domei

LISBON, March 17.—A conference for discussing measures to combat submarine menace is believed to be underway at Washington since Monday by the representatives of the United States, Britain and Canada, as the threat of shipping by Axis submarines has now become the greatest worry of the anti-Axis nations.

Meanwhile, at the House of Lords, the question of a second front and the problem of submarine operation became the two important subjects of discussion today, according to London reports.

Particularly Lord Beaverbrook, former Minister of War Production, insisted upon the landing of British forces on the western coast of Europe, saying "Anti-Axis forces should make landing operations on the western coast of Europe and also occupy German submarine bases, particularly those in France and Norway."

Commons Flay Alexander

Captain Albert V. Alexander, First Lord of the British Admiralty, was severely flayed in the House of Commons on Wednesday, with the charge that the Government authorities are neglecting the problem of coping with the Axis submarine operations, according to a London report relayed by a Lisbon dispatch to Domei.

In reply to the adverse criticisms, Alexander declared; "In view of the consistent menace of the Axis submarines on our marine traffic, responsible authorities are working day and night in formulating counter-measures for the enemy operations.

"A military liaison is now being held in Washington with representations from Britain, Canada and the United States, for the purpose of maintaining closest collaboration among the anti-Axis naval forces for the expulsion of the Axis undersea craft from our commercial lanes.

"The authorities in London are

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Japanese Air Forces Bomb Merauke Base

Domei

LISBON, March 18.—The Southwestern Pacific Anti-Axis Headquarters announced today that Japanese Air Forces bombed Merauke, New Guinea yesterday, it is reported from Melbourne.

DEATH PENALTY FOR HURE CHIEF

British Sentence Pir of Pagoro for Inimical Activity

Domei

ISTANBUL, March 18.—Sukubghallullah-Shah, leader of the Hure tribe, India, who is widely known as Pir of Pagoro, was sentenced to death by a court margial for his anti-British activities, it was announced by the Provincial Government of Sind, according to a report from New Delhi.

Disturbances Flare Up

Domei

ISTANBUL, March 18.—Anti-British disturbances have not ended in India at all, and demonstrations and disturbances are persistently happening in all parts of the country.

A bomb exploded at the New Delhi Railway Station, yesterday and several persons were injured.

At Bombay, telephone and telegraph lines were cut at several places on March 16, and 45 Indians were arrested.

At Benares, the people set fire to trains, the police station and three other public buildings.

To Issue White Book

Domei

LISBON, March 18.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill announced in the House of Commons today that the British Government will issue a White Book on India next week, but he did not make any statement whether or not the White Book will treat the anti-British movement of the Indian National Congress.

ALL BURMA HAILING ARRIVAL IN SAFETY OF PARTY TO JAPAN

Isono Extends Warm Welcome To Visiting Burmese Leaders

Deputy Spokesman Lauds Determination And Cooperation Shown by Entire Nation Toward Japan in Struggle for Freedom

In welcoming Prime Minister Ba Maw of Burma and his party, Yuzo Isono, Deputy Spokesman of the Board of Information, in the absence of Spokesman Tomokazu Hori, made the following statement at the press conference of foreign correspondents this morning:

"The Burmese people have for the long period of a century held firm to their aspirations to rid themselves of the British oppressors, enduring all hardships somehow to attain their final goal and constantly maintained the spirit of self-assertion which the British imperialists utterly failed to suppress.

The present visitors from Burma are all ardent exponents of their country's independence and the guiding spirit of their fellow people. They are heroic leaders who have undergone all kinds of toil and privations in realizing the aspirations of the people of Burma.

'The invincibility of the Imperial Japanese Forces has repeatedly been demonstrated since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. The rapid elimination of the enemy forces from Burma is a widely recognized fact. However, we must not fail to note that in the attainment of our objective, the people of Burma positively, willingly and gladly offered their most vigorous and effective cooperation to our military operations. At the time of these operations, the Anglo-Chungking armies which vainly tried to stem the advance of our forces lamented the fact that in their retreating operations, they withdrawing in an enemy territory.

"The reasons for such lamentation are self-evident, considering the consistent attitude of the Burmese people in their cooperation with Japan, through whose assistance they have long hoped to attain their cherished aspiration.

"Burmese cooperation has since increased in vigor and effectiveness. Prime Minister Tojo's recent declaration that Japan would grant independence to the Burmese people within this year was indeed in recognition of such a cooperative spirit. By virtue of this declaration, the Burmese people, now emancipated from the century-old British oppression, have entered upon a new period of great promise. It is with profound gratification, therefore, that we welcome Mr. Ba Maw and his party.

"I am particularly delighted at their visit, having served as Consul-General at Rangoon up to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and having personally observed with the Burmese people the circumstances surrounding the downfall of British power. Among the guests, are those whose acquaintances I enjoyed under the trying conditions prevailing at that time.

"It affords me added satisfaction that not a few of my Burmese friends in all ranks of life whom I came to know during my stay in Burma as well as the Japanese who shared hardships with the Burmese people in the face of British oppression are now vigorously carrying on their work of creating a new Burma."

Ba Maw's Visit News Is Happy Surprise--- Big Impression Made

Domei

RANGOON, March 18.—The Burmese people today received a pleasant surprise when they learned from the announcement issued by the Board of Information of Japan that Prime Minister Ba Maw and his party reached Tokyo safely, inasmuch as the general public had not been informed beforehand of their leaders' visit to Japan.

The people have been greatly impressed by the fact that their leaders have visited Japan whereas, during British rule, they used to visit London.

Overjoyed by the report of the safe arrival in Tokyo of their leader and his party, U Htoon Aung, Secretary of Justice, who is managing State affairs in place of Prime Minister Ba Maw during the latter's absence, stated:

"I am overjoyed to hear the news of the visiting party's safe arrival in the capital of Japan. During the absence of the Prime Minister, I have been assigned to take his place. I intend to hold the regular meeting of Secretaries as usual every Tuesday during his absence."

At his official residence Madam Kin Mama, wife of the Prime Minister, was happy over the news of her husband's safe arrival. Her in Tokyo, while her daughters were also jubilant. Madam Kin Mama said that the younger son had asked his father to buy a pilot's cap and goggles for him during his stay in Tokyo, while his daughters were looking forward to the early return of their father, who had promised to buy them Japanese "furisode" kimonos.

Mrs. Ma Maw Is Overjoyed
By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

RANGOON, March 18.—The residence of the Prime Minister of the Burmese Government, Ba Maw nestled serenely among the trees enveloped in the early morning mists, as the Asahi's correspondent passed the policeman on watch at the entrance and interviewed Kin Mama, the wife of the Prime Minister. A look of intense relief lighted the face of Mrs. Ba Maw as she remarked:

"We were in a terrible flurry and rush the night before my husband's departure. He had nothing special to say before leaving, but he always used to say that he wanted to meet Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and visit Japan. His dream has now been realized, and I am sure that he is overjoyed. He took ancient Burmese cloth as a present to Prime Minister Tojo and his wife.

"It is our intention to send our eldest son to study aeronautics in Japan and probably when my husband returns definite plans will be made. Our eldest son is not the only one who wants to go to Japan, for his sister, who is just as anxious to see Japan, is now earnestly studying the Japanese language."

In one corner of the large garden of the Prime Minister's residence, there was a patch of vegetables where cabbages and onions were growing luxuriantly and it seems that the vegetable garden was taken

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AXIS STUDYING POST-WAR PLAN

Charter for New Order in Europe Being Formulated

Domei

BERLIN, March 17.—The Axis camp is now deliberating on a Charter for a post-war New Order in Europe and an official announcement will shortly be made in this connection, according to influential local political circles.

The new plan, which may be called a Charter for a European New Order, will be mapped out on the basis of the present conditions in various European countries with due consideration paid to their individualities. It will not be based, on illusionary desk plans as is the case with the Anglo-American Atlantic Charter.

It may be noted in this connection that Axis countries have not scrutinized the relations among European countries for some time. This was because they did not want to waste time as anti-Axis nations have done, but, instead, they have been watching the developments of the actual situation. However, the idea of working out the plans for a European New Order has always occupied the Axis leaders and now that relations among various countries have reached the stage whereby Axis authorities can decide on the final goal of the New Order, they have taken up the issue.

It is understood that the qcestion was discussed in the interview recently held between Italian Premier Benito Mussolini and Reich Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop. Because diplomatic negotiations among Axis nations usually become active every spring, Axis leaders have started an exhaustive deliberation on the situation at this particular moment, it is generally understood.

Moreover, it is noted in this connection that the anti-Axis nations have been recently "counting the chickens before they are hatched" in connection with the post-war plans regarding territorial issues

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7 U.S. Planes Downed In Raid Over Germany

Domei

BERLIN, March 18.—A formation of United States bombers attempted to raid Germany for the fourth time today and appeared over the northwestern coastal region of Germany at 2:30 p.m., however, seven of them were shot down by German fighter planes and only a few planes succeeded in dropping bombs blindly on the coastal district, according to German authorities.

GERMAN-BRITISH NAVIES MAY CLASH OFF NORWAY

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, March 17.—Among informed circles here, it has been forecast since a few days ago that in the waters north of Norway there will shortly develop a great sea battle between the German and British naval forces.

This expectation is based upon the reports that the main naval strength of Germany is being concentrated north of Norway for capturing a large group of transports carrying supplies to the Soviet Union. The future development in that area is now being watched with keen interest.

Chiangsters Snicker at U.S. Flier Who Vows to Crush Nippon Airmen

Domei

CANTON, March 18.—True to the proverbial saying "Every cock crows on its own dunghill," Brigadier-General Claire Chenault, Commander of the 14th United States Air Force in China, pompously declared on March 15, "Let me wipe out the last vestige of the Japanese Air Force from the skies of China."

This declaration was made on the night of March 15 at an elaborate dinner party held in his honor on the occasion of his assumption of the post of Commander of the 14th United States Air Force in China before Chungking leaders who made a profound bow before the 'brave' proclamation made by the American commander, according to reports received here from Chungking.

The Japanese Army Air Force in China, upon hearing of the American statement responded to the Brigadier-General's pronouncement in robust military language by raiding for the past successive days Wanhsien, in Szechwan Province, Kweilin in Kwangsi Province, and other American advance air bases in China releasing tons of deadly missiles as if there was no American air force in China.

According to reports from Chungking, leaders of the Chiang regime joined the chorus out of the earshot of the American Brigadier-General, "Every cock crows on its own dunghill but the American Brigadier General boarded the lion in its own den."

COLORFUL LIFE LED BY BA MAW

Played Prominent Role in Anti-British Movement in Burma

The life of Ba Maw, Prime Minister of the Burmese Government who is now on a visit here, has been an exceedingly eventful one, declared Shogo Kokubu, President of the Society for Research of Burmese Affairs, in an interview with the Mainichi.

Mr. Kokubu had lived for 20 years in Burma till 1940 and has been an acquaintance of Prime Minister Ba Maw and other pro-Japanese Burmese statesmen. He was arrested by the British authorities in Burma in August, 1940, imprisoned at Rangoon and was later banished from the country.

Outlining the Burmese leader's colorful life, Mr. Kokubu stated as follows:

"The father of the Prime Minister was radically anti-British and, as such, he was killed by the British authorities by poisoning. He was born in Yamethin and, after his father's tragic death, was brought up as an orphan by his uncle, who was afraid that the vicious British might endanger the life of the helpless child.

"Mr. Ba Maw studied in Britain and France and after his return from Europe, became a lawyer in Rangoon. For 10 years he was a lawyer and lecturer at Rangoon University. It was during this period that he took part in the anti-British movement.

"In December 1938, when he was Premier, a large-scale strike, motivated by Communist elements, broke out in an oil-field in Burma. More than 2,000 demonstrators marched to Rangoon together with peasants who joined them on the way and, establishing their headquarters at the Shwe Dagon Pagoda, they opened direct negotiations with the Government. Also, students of Rangoon University, in support of the strike, carried out demonstrations. Due to some misunderstanding, a bomb was thrown at the Ba Maw automobile. Fortunately, the missile missed its target and the Premier's life was saved. But, due to this labor trouble, his Cabinet was dissolved.

Looked to Japan

"In those days, I had frequent interviews with Mr. Ba Maw. He used to reiterate that without the help of Japan, Burma would never be able to expulse British influence from the country. He also often declared at official meetings that Burma had a friend in the East.

"After he left his official post, he advocated and propagated the 'Poor Peasants' Principle' throughout the rural disrticts. In July, 1940, he organized a Freedom League in Mandalay of which he became the president. Thein Maung, now Minister of Finance, who is also visiting here, was vice-president of the League. Ba Maw made a lecture at a mass meeting held there and his message exercised a lasting influence upon the people of Burma. For his public address made on this occasion, the zealous leader was imprisoned at Rangoon just when I was released from the same prison.

"Ba Maw has no parallel among the people of Burma for his sagacity and culture. He is exceedingly eloquent and his speeches appeal to the dullest heart.

"As a man, he is interested in designing and has designed new patterns for Burmese clothes. He is also responsible for the new Burmese cap, coat and skirt, which he often wears except on official occasions. Later, many Party members began to wear the clothes of his design and as a result the 'Ba Maw design trousers' have become fashionable in Burma."

Press Comments

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they had confined their attentions to the maintenance of their Atlantic life-lines, but no, they have sent 400,000 to 500,000 troops to North Africa. And with these troops stranded, their Atlantic life-lines have been tremendously extended and thus rendered more dangerous. In short, the time has now come for the United States and Britain to kneel before the navies of the Axis nations. This must be bitter gall to the two erstwhile mighty sea Powers of the world but history ever moves on.

Axis Studying Post-War Plan

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and, on the other hand, rifts are widening among those greedy "United Nations," while smaller States have come to harbor antipathy toward America, Britain and the Soviet Union for their arrogance.

The Axis Charter for a European New Order, which will see that each nation will have its proper place, will shatter Anglo-American dreams for post-bellum management and will exercise a far-reaching effect on neutral countries.

To Gladden Young War-Bereaved

In between their studies, the students of the Honjo National School are busily engaged in making toy tops to be given as one of the many presents to members of the Orphan Corps arriving in Tokyo soon, to meet their fathers at the Yasukuni Shrine.

FRENCH ENVOY ATTENDS PREVIEW OF ART WORKS

50 Masterpieces Being Presented to F.I.C.

The French Ambassador to Tokyo and Mrs. Charles Arsene-Henry previewed at the Imperial Arts Museum on Thursday some 50 Japanese fine arts masterpieces which are to be presented to French Indo-China by the Japanese Government shortly as a token of good-will, states Domei.

Included among the collection are many works by ancient artists such as an image Buddha of the Kamakura Era, Noh-masks, matchless printing on paper-screens, netsuke or charms, and many others that bespeak eloquently of the artistry of the Japanese nation.

Struck by the beauty of the collection, Mrs. Arsene-Henry commented that when shown to the people in French Indo-China, such works of Japanese artists will go a long way in enhancing their appreciation of the Japanese nation.

The Ambassador's wife intimated a gift of a similar nature will shortly be presented to the Japanese Government by the Government-General of French Indo-China.

All Burma Hailing Arrival In Safety Of Party To Japan

(Continued from Page 1)

care of by his daughter under her mother's supervision, Mrs. Ba Maw continued:

"I hear that the members of neighborhood associations in Japan engage in gardening. I would very much like to see their gardens myself."

Visiting the home of Maung Mya, Minister of Home Affairs, the correspondent found Mrs. Maung Mya in a dugout as the air-raid alarm has just been sounded, and speaking in the dim light of the dugout, Mrs. Maung Mya said:

"To go to Japan was my husband's cherished dream for many years and now that it has been realized he is as happy as a child. I am hoping that he does not catch a cold in Japan."

Rice Seeds Sent South

Domei

SHONAN, March 18.—With a view to encouraging the raising of two crops a year so as to increase the production of rice, the Japanese Military Administration in Shonan has been distributing rice seeds imported last year from Japan Proper, Taiwan and Java.

Already the distribution of rice seeds imported from Taiwan has been recently completed in Malai.

In Kedah, Malai Peninsula, they have already harvested the first crop from Japanese seeds, and it is expected that in other States they will be able to reap the first rice crop in July at the latest.

It is further reported that after considering the result of the present project, the Military Administration is contemplating to import more and more rice seeds in the future.

Su-Huai Buys Foodstuffs

C.P.S.

HSUCHOW, March 18.—In order to be prepared for a rainy day, the authorities of the Su-Huai Special District are buying miscellaneous grains valued at Federal Reserve Bank notes $200,000. These food supplies, which will be augmented by purchases at regular intervals, will be sold at cheap prices, should food crops prove insufficient to meet the demand.

American Propaganda Cannot Fool Smart Japanese, Says U.S. Scribe

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 18.—"The United States propaganda, however clever and crafty it may be, is well-nigh impossible to deceive the Japanese," declared Richard Wilson, former Manila correspondent for the United Press, who was interned in Manila simultaneously with the Japanese occupation of the same city and who returned to the United States aboard an exchange ship last autumn.

The correspondent, who apparently is aware of the unique Japanese national traits, asserted.

"Any American who had once lived in Japan for a long time knows that the Japanese people are completely immune to foreign propaganda. That is because of the fact that the Japanese sense of respect and reverence toward the Imperial Family has built up their own sense of loyalty toward their own race and it has almost become their faith. Consequently, there only remains the military power which can alone destroy the Japanese power of resistance.

"Then the difficulty of our air wave battle lies in the fact that only a very small number of short-wave sets is found in the Japanese mainland as well as in Japanese-occupied territories.

"Furthermore, pictures depicting the substantial living of us Americans and our intimidation against Japan through the propaganda of increased American air force will serve nothing but a mere laughing-stock to the Japanese.

"Nor would we be able to strangle Japan economically, for we must bear in mind that the Japanese have long prepared for the present war by checking the rising of their living standard by themselves, satisfying themselves with simple foodstuffs and economizing in everything."

13 Ex-Foreign Banks In Malai to Be Closed

Domei

SHONAN, March 17.—It has been decided that 13 formerly foreign-controlled banking offices in Malai will be liquidated shortly, the Japanese Military Administration in Malai announced today.

All debtors to these foreign-controlled banks within the territories under the jurisdiction of the Japanese Military Administration in Malai were called upon to settle their debts promptly.

Payment to depositors of these banks will be made in parallel with the results obtained in the clearing of the above debts, it was learned. The rate or proportion of this refundment will be announced later, it was said.

The 13 foreign-controled banking offices in Malai are as follows: Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Thomas Cook and Son, Banque de l'Indochine, American Express Company, Mercantile Bank of India, Australia and China, National City Bank of New York, Singapore Government Treasury, Bank of China, Nedelandsche Handel Maatschappij, Nedelandsch-Indische Handelsbank, Kwangtung Provincial Bank and the Eastern Bank.

War Widows to Graduate

At the fourth graduation exercises of the Tokyo Middle School Teachers' Special Training Institute to be held in the auditorium of the Tokyo Women's Higher Normal School at 10 a.m. on Saturday, 29 war widows will receive their diplomas in reward for their two years of earnest and diligent study.

The new teachers will take up their positions as sewing instructors in the girls schools, and thus do their part in service to the nation in the field of education.

Vice-President Fujiwara of the Military Relief Board will deliver the congratulatory address at the graduation ceremonies.

Hsu Named Director

C.P.S.

NANKING, March 18.—The Executive Yuan has approved the following appointments: Hsu Chin-yuan as Director of the Peace Preservation Bureau of the Shanghai Special Municipality; Fang Huan-ju as Director of the Publicity Bureau of Chekiang Province; and Kwang Chi-tung and Yen Chia-pao as research members of the Ministry of Publicity.

Anti-Tuberculosis Drive Launched by Dr. Inada

Conforming to the governmental policy of eradicating tuberculosis, the Japanese Medical Corps, headed by Dr. Inada, has inaugurated a five year project, which was introduced at the Cabinet meeting last August for the installation of 100,000 beds to accommodate tubercular patients, reports the Mainichi.

As the first measure for practical systematization, all sanitoriums, now under municipal, prefectural, and private control, will be placed under the direct supervision of the Corps. There are, at present, 61 sanitoriums, including those now under construction, accommodating a total of some 18,000.

Following the unification of the sanitoriums under a single control, the construction of additional institutions to accommodate the remaining 82,000 will be initiated.

Development Body Set

The Diet Members Regions Development Association for the purpose of furthering discussions and researches with respect to concrete means of undertaking the development of the Southern Regions has been formed with a membership of 58, including Masamichi Royama, Yadanji Nakajima, Masataka Ota and others.

The general inaugural gathering was held at Bansuiken restaurant on Wednesday noon and the following items decided upon:

1. Under close collaboration with the Government, concrete plans for industrial development will be formulated and efforts made for its realization.

2. As the initial step, concrete plans should be immediately drawn up for the transfer of surplus labor brought about by the adjustment of the various enterprises in Japan to the Southern Regions.

Canton Raising Funds

C.P.S.

CANTON, March 18.—Proprietors of local cinemas recently held a meeting to consider ways and means of raising funds for donation to the National Government in support of its declaration of war on the United States and Britain.

Nantung Aid War Body Formed

C.P.S.

NANTUNG, March 18.—The Nantung Aid-War Association has been formally inaugurated and consists of three departments: namely, general affairs, publicity, and subscription.

MEDICAL CORPS PLAYS BIG ROLE

Duties of Doctors And Nurses Praised At Battle Fronts

No less rigorous and exacting than the hardships endured by the ordinary soldier is the indispensable service of the Army's Medical Corps, which, accompany the troops to the foremost lines through jungle wilds, across mountain heights, needs must succor the weak and minister to the wounded. The magnanimity of its charge, the urgency of its creed, the indispensability of its service are intelligibly and graphically delineated by Colonel Setsuzo Kimbara, Chief of the Medical Affairs Section of the War Ministry, in an article which appeared in the Tokyo Shimbun.

"Long before the outbreak of the current war, the Army Medical Corps initiated a diligent and painstaking investigation into the climatical, geographical, and various other natural conditions of the countries throughout the southern region, for, to effect the successful operations of military campaigns, it was necessary to obtain in advance essential knowledge and information conducive to the prevention of tropical illness and to sanitation. To facilitate the gigantic program for research, necessary medical equipment was provided, and subsequently, preventative measures for malarial epidemics and other tropical diseases were studied. At the same time, a method for the rapid sterilization of water was also discovered.

"The Medical Corps itself is divided into three sections—one for the administration of medical treatment, one for the prevention of various contagious and non-contagious diseases, and for the transportation of the wounded.

Three Responsibilities

"Among the various responsibilities shouldered by the Corps on the front lines, three may be enumerated as being, possibly, the most important. It is, first, the duty of the members of the Medical Corps to direct the greatest care and attention to the health of the soldiers engaged in battle. Strict attention must be given to food, sleep, and rest, without which the soldiers may tend to deteriorate in body, health, and endurance. Too, their stamina must be maintained that they may not succumb to the ravages of various epidemics. Fatigue and weakness must ever be detected and proper medical treatment given.

"The second duty of the Corps rests in the prevention of the numerous epidemics which are rampant in the tropics. In many wars of the past, more victims were claimed by the ravages of epidemic and fever than were taken by the instruments of war. Realizing the importance and destructive character of tropical diseases, the Medical Corps has organized a section given only to the prevention and the checking of epidemics. In keeping with their efforts, germ-infested waters are always sterilized and clean, fresh water given to soldiers, for, in the campaigns in disease-infested tropics, sterile water is an important and indispensable necessity.

"Third, the Corps must see to the administration of proper medical treatment to the wounded and their immediate dispatchment to the nearest field-hospitals. Their task is gigantic, for to care for the vast number of wounded who emerge from every battle is gruelling and heart-breaking work. To ensure the best possible medical aid, the Corps accompanying the troops is equipped with the best and most modern of medical apparatuses, among which are included even the X-ray machines. At the termination of the campaigns, hospitals and other medical centers, where the wounded may convalesce, are established. Medical activities throughout the entire occupied areas of the south is progressing most satisfactorily.

"The work of the transportation section is by no means easy. To course through the tangled undergrowths of jungles, to wallow through the oozing instability of sand shores, carrying the wounded and the sick, is an exhausting task. Where land or air facilities are available, transportation is greatly lightened, and the wounded are speedily taken to the nearby hospitals. Transportation by sea is the most difficult and the most painstaking, for the wounded are ever exposed to submarine attacks by the enemy. The sacrifices effected by nurses and doctors aboard the hospital ships deserve the highest of praise and honor."

Gen. Fu Assumes Post

C.P.S.

NANKING, March 18.—Lieutenant-General Fu Shuang-ying, who was recently appointed Chief of Staff to the North Kiangsu Office of the Military Commission, has assumed his new post. General Fu succeeds Lieutenant-General Kao Sheng-yueh, who was relieved of his post because of illness.

Chiang Bolsters Army For New Burma Drive

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

SHANGHAI, March 18.—For the purpose of intensifying attacks on Burma, the Chungking regime has been sending troops to the western front in Yunnan Province since the beginning of the present year, and the total military strength on that front up to the middle of March has reached 30 to 40 divisions, according to information recently received here. The Chungking forces in Yunnan, however, are said to be suffering from an inadequate supply of foodstuff and clothing and those on the sick list are rapidly increasing.

Moreover, the United States air unit in China consisting of about 140 to 150 planes, is not making any positive offensive operation. Twenty to thirty planes are now being supplied from the United States monthly, and thus it is believed that by the coming summer or autumn, the campaign to regain Burma, which is being called the "second front in East Asia" by the United States, Britain and Chungking, will be positively started.

The Chungking government has decided to forcibly recruit 100,000 soldiers during March, in preparation for the coming offensive campaign, and a recruiting commission has been organized in Chungking to carry the proposed mobilization into effect.

GERMAN E. ASIA SOCIETY TO OBSERVE 70TH YEAR

March 24 Designated Date for Celebration

The 70th anniversary of the founding of the German East Asia Society will be observed at the German Embassy on March 24. The Society was inaugurated on March 22, 1873, through the efforts of the then resident German Ambassador to Japan and other Germans interested in the introduction of Japan to the people in their homeland, according to the Mainichi.

At the time of the founding of the Society the number of members was only 71, but today, 70 years later, the membership list includes about 1,500 names. Not only have technical researches been made and reports sent to Germany by the members but detailed treatises on travel and customs of Japan have been compiled.

Kurt Meissner, president of K.K.L. Leybold Shokwan, has filled the post of the President of the Society since 1920, and has earnestly studied Japanese customs and habits considered to be incomprehensible to a foreigner. The results of his diligent study have been published in more than 10 books. Recently Mr. Meissner has put out pamphlets on the Japanese warrior, the Japanese farmer and the salary men, very cleverly depicting the everyday life in Japan.

With respect to the 70th anniversary of the founding of the German East Asia Society, Mr. Meissner commented:

"The 70th anniversary of the founding of the Society falls on March 22 but due to the convenience of the German Embassy we are having the anniversary ceremonies on March 24. In view of the prevailing situation we are conducting the ceremonies quietly, but there is great significance in the fact that such rites are being held right in the midst of the war. Since the Society's policy is to do things unprotentiously many people do not even know of the existence of the Society.

"The members really expended very serious efforts in their study of Japan. I have been in Japan 38 years, but I had to go through a great deal of hard study before I was able to appreciate the fun of Japanese story-telling at the story-tellers' hall.

"All the members are firmly determined and have pledged themselves that the war will be fought to the final victory."

Daylight Saving Urged

The subject of daylight savings during the coming summer came up for discussion at the regular meeting of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry on March 18, and the question of its adoption was referred to the authorities concerned.

The daylight saving movement has been highly lauded and put into practice in various parts of the world, and in view of the excellent results, such as promotion of health, increase of efficiency, saving of electricity and as a counter-measure against night air raids, the adoption of the summer time, during the period for instance from April 1 to October 31, is being greatly urged. The putting ahead of the clock by one hour would mean that the people will rise with the sun and start their work one hour earlier, thereby contributing more for the increase of production by utilizing daylight to the maximum.

Mitani Sees Laval, Petain

Domei

VICHY, March 18.—Japanese Ambassador to Vichy, Takanobu Mitani, conferred with Premier Pierre Laval and also met Marshal Philippe Petain, Chief of State, today.

HSINKING PLANS REVISING SETUP

To Enlarge Education, And Police Departments From April 1

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

HSINKING, March 18.—The Government of Manchoukuo has decided to effect as from April 1 a renovation in its administrative machinery which affects the People's Welfare and Public Peace Departments.

To encourage education, the Department of Education will be established with the amalgamation of the existing Bureau of Education and a part of the Bureau of Public Health which will be separated from the People's Welfare Department.

Also, to unify police and Administration, the Bureau of Police Affairs of the Public Peace Department will be separated and a new General Police Affairs Bureau will be formed as an office of the General Affairs Board. The Public Peace Department will be renamed as the Military Affairs Department and will manage military affairs exclusively.

Eleven years have passed by since Manchoukuo was founded and now that it has completed a system of a modern State, the country is at present concentrating its strength on the encouragement of education. In the light of the fact that the education and training will be the nucleus of the second period of construction, the Government has decided to approprite twice as much budget for education from the current year.

Under such circumstances, it has been viewed as inadequate to place the office of education as a bureau of the People's Welfare Department. Thus, it has been decided to expand the machinery of educational administration by newly establishing a Department which will have three bureaus.

Meanwhile, now that the bandits have disappeared from the country, the existing machinery whereby the police and military affairs are jointly managed by the Department of Public Peace has become inadequate. Thus, following the example of Japan, the Manchoukuo authorities have decided to separate the Police Affairs from the Public Peace Department and to establish a General Police Affairs Bureau under the direct management of the Chief of the General Affairs Board.

Rios to Visit U.S.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 18.—President Juan Antonio Rios of Chile announced today that he will shortly make his intended visit to Washington, it is reported from Santiago.

However, the date of his departure has not yet been fixed and it is believed that he will leave after the opening of the new Congress.

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Enemy Discuss U-Boat Check

(Continued From Page 1)

temporarily suspending action for the counter-submarine warfare, awaiting the outcome of the conference in Washington."

Counter-Measures Urged

Counter-measures against Axis submarine operations were stressed by Prime Minister Winston Churchill in the House of Commons on Wednesday, in his first Parliamentary address since recovery from his recent illness, according to a Domei report from London.

The British Prime Minister declared in gist:

"The necessity in the Anglo-American war strategies is the problem of coping with the persistent menace of the Axis submarines," he declared. "In other words, the counter-measures for the Axis submarine operations is the most important element in the anti-Axis war strategies.

"Anti-Axis strategists are concentrating their utmost effort for solution of this problem."

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Nippon Times

Fight It Out to the Last Man Till America and Britain Are Down and Out

No. 15,795 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1943 Price 15 Sen

BA MAW, OTHER BURMESE LEADERS ARRIVE HERE; HIGH JAPANESE OFFICIALS GIVE WARM WELCOME

16 ENEMY PLANES SHOT DOWN IN RAID AGAINST PORT DARWIN; SIX SUBMARINES SUNK BY NAVY

Naval Air Units Smash Installations at Australian Coast Base

AIR ATTACK MARCH 15

Imperial Sea Forces Send Foe Underwater Craft to Bottom Between March 6 and 11

Sixteen enemy planes were shot down in air duels with more than 30 enemy planes when Japanese Naval Air Units raided Port Darwin on March 15, inflicting heavy damage to military installations, the Imperial Headquarters announced at 4 p.m. Thursday.

The announcement further disclosed that between March 6 and March 11, Japanese Naval Forces sank six enemy submarines.

The announcement reads:

"1. Japanese Naval Air Units on March 15 attacked Port Darwin and inflicted heavy damage to military installations. At the same time in air combats with more than 30 enemy planes, the Japanese Forces shot down 16 enemy planes. Our loss consists of one plane which has not yet returned.

"2. The Japanese Naval Forces during the period between March 6 and March 11 sank six enemy submarines. Our loss consists of two vessels sunk."

Severest in Months

How severe the air-raid on Port Darwin by Japanese Air Units on March 15 was revealed in a radio broadcast from Australia which described it as the severest staged during the past several months.

The enemy is continuing its attempts for a counter-offensive and is employing new airplanes for the purpose. Day in and day out fierce aerial combats are repeated between the Japanese and American forces.

Seeing that the enemy was making preparations to launch an offensive from Port Darwin, the Japanese Air Units beat him to it by sending a large squadron of planes over Port Darwin on the morning of March 15 and dropped many bombs. Three large heavy oil tanks were blown up and other military facilities there also were subjected to intensive bombings. An Anglo-American fighter plane squadron consisting of 30-odd Spitfire and Curtiss P-40 planes sprang into action against the Japanese raiders. A furious air duel ensued with the result that 16 enemy planes were shot down.

Japanese destroyers and patrol ships are realizing satisfactory results in their efforts to nip reckless activities of enemy submarines in the bud. It is revealed that Japanese seacraft sank one enemy submarine in the Southwestern Pacific on March 6, two in the Eastern China Sea on March 7, another on March 9 and one more on March 11. One enemy submarine also was sunk in the sea south of Japan on March 11. All of them were large-typed submarines, which are America's pride. In short, six enemy submarines were sunk in six days by Japanese Forces.

America is making frantic efforts to wage a submarine guerilla warfare, but Japanese Forces are ever on the alert and are ready to nullify its attempts to disturb the supply routes.

Japanese Air Might Strongly Stressed By Australian Radio

Prodded to fear by the successive raids made by the Imperial Air Forces on the northern districts of Australia, radio broadcasts there are frantically emphasizing the menace of the Japanese air arms, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei on Thursday. "The raid made on Port Darwin a little before noon last Monday was one of the most furious raids ever made by the Japanese warplanes," claimed an Australian broadcast. "General Douglas MacArthur, commander-in-chief of the anti-Axis forces in the Southwestern Pacific, recently warned Australians of the might of the Imperial Air Forces, and with the furious raid made on Port Darwin, his anticipations are proving correct," the broadcast added.

RAPID STRIDES MADE BY CHINESE INDUSTRY

Head of Development Company Visits Nanking—Meets Wang And Other Leaders

Domei

NANKING, March 17.—Economic cooperation between North and Central China was stressed by Juichi Tsushima, President of the North China Development Company, who arrived here yesterday by air from North China. Mr. Tsushima today visited President Wang Ching-wei, Finance Minister Chou Fo-hai and General Shunroku Hata, Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Expeditionary Forces in China.

Explaining the present economic and industrial conditions in China, Mr. Tsushima stated that the much-discussed problem regarding the readjustment of the national policy companies will affect only the capital and personnel of these companies because most of the concerns engaged in the development of North China are related to such important industries as the production of iron and coal.

The retrocession of five collieries in North China which was effected recently is, according to Mr. Tsushima, a fine example of the readjustment plan.

Referring to the current year's program for the exploitation of North China, the financier stated, "We are planning to expand and establish iron and aluminum industries as well as the liquefaction of coal. We used to depend on the capital provided by the financial circles of Japan for the development of North China but hereafter efforts will be made to secure funds on the spot, for this step will be serviceable to smoothen the monetary condition in North China.

"The recent extension of a loan of ¥200,000,000 by the Bank of Japan to the Central Reserve Bank is a matter for congratulation. I believe that the policy of maintaining the Yen-Yuan parity as was announced by Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, will be followed in the future as an unshakable national policy.

"North China's relations with Central China will be forged on the principle of economic cooperation so that both will contribute to the strengthening of the fighting power and to the stabilization of the people's lives."

Yin Ju-keng Gets New Post

Domei

NANKING, March 17.—The appointment of Yin Ju-keng, former Executive Administrator of the Eastern Hopeh Government, as an executive member of the National Economic Commission was announced today by the National Government.

It is understood that his new appointment was chiefly attributed to

(Continued on Page 2)

COUNCIL TO AID FINANCE OF HONGKONG ORGANIZED

Domei

HONGKONG, March 18.—To aid positively in the financial rehabilitation of Hongkong, a monetary roundtable council has been organized here with the Japanese and Chinese bankers as members.

At its first meeting yesterday, there were present in addition to the member financiers, Yuzo Nakanishi, chief of the finance section of the Government-General of Hongkong and other Japanese officials.

Burmese Leaders Arrive in Japan

A galaxy of high Japanese Government and military officials were on hand to extend an enthusiastic and hearty welcome to Mr. Ba Maw, Chief of the Burmese Administrative Council, and the other Burmese officials upon their arrival at Haneda on Thursday. Photo shows Cabinet Secretary Naoki Hoshino (left) greeting Mr. Ba Maw (center).

HUGE COAL STRIKE THREATENS AMERICA

Lewis of C.I.O. Says Half a Million Workers Are Determined to Walk Out

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 16.—On top of its set-backs on the front lines the United States is also facing domestic trouble in the form of coal mine strikes. A New York telegram received here states that President John Lewis of the C.I.O. apparently disgusted with the lukewarm attitude the coal mine owners are assuming toward the demand of 500,000 coal mine laborers for higher wages, on Tuesday expressed his determination to call a general strike.

"If the coal mine owners do not accept the 500,000 laborers' demand for a daily increase of two dollars, we are resolved to call a general strike as from April 1," Lewis declared. "Since January last year the coal mine hands have obtained only a 15 per cent increase in their wages. This increase does not guarantee their living because of the ever-rising commodity prices. I think it is quite reasonable and proper to demand an additional 15 per cent increase."

Meanwhile, the American Government authorities are reportedly conducting investigations into the matter, but in view of the fact that the Union authorities are refusing the Government's interference, this affair, it is generally believed will assume serious proportions.

ADVISORY COUNCIL PLANNED

To Study Economic Policies of Central Reserve Bank

Domei

NANKING, March 17.—To bolster further its wartime structure as the pivotal financial organ in Central China, the Central Reserve Bank of China has decided to create within itself an advisory council which will make exhaustive studies of ways and measures for pushing the monetary and economic policies of the bank.

Burmese People Have Deep Sense Of Gratitude Toward Benefactors

Jubilant Over Approaching Independence Through Aid of Japan; Their Outlook on Life Is Cheery but They Also Have Stern Side

The Burmese people, on the whole, are simple and emotional in character and have a deep sense of gratitude toward their benefactors. Their tastes and wants are simple, their outlook on life gay and they have a humorous side. They are said to be always amiably smiling.

On the other hand, they, too, have a stern side. They have strong racial pride and have a deep-seated sense of honor. They have an unbending and passionate spirit that would not stop at slaughter or assault if they are insulted.

Unlike the Indians, their neighbor, they have no rigid caste system or seclusionism for women. Their social life is cheery and many-sided. Reared in an environment of abundant natural resources and a religious atmosphere under the influence of Buddhism, the Burmese are a complacent and even indolent people, it is said.

Most of the people of Burma are pious Buddhists and are leading a life founded on religion. To build a pagoda is regarded by them a supreme sign of piety, so that the pagodas to be seen everywhere in that country symbolize the spirit, peace and history of Burma. In some areas, pagodas stand like a vast forest of towers. It is the custom among them for every male to become a priest once in his lifetime. Owing to the education received at temples, literacy among the Burmese is quite high—higher than in any province of British India. The Burmese, as a rule, do not save up small sums but they donate toward the construction of pagodas alms for priests and spend on national dances and banquets for friends.

The Burmese belong to the Mongolian family of races and thus are our cousins. Also, like many of us, are Buddhists and their customs and manners greatly resemble ours. Their sentiments toward Japan had at times been quite friendly but of recent years, having realized that they could not wrest their independence singlehanded from the crafty British, have shown a greater tendency than ever to rely on the strength of Japan, leader of the Asiatic nations.

The broadcasts from Japan in Burmese promising aid in their fight to free themselves from the tyranny of the British were received with unbounded joy and at the remotest corner of the country the Burmese crowded about a radio receiver in scores and hundreds to listen to the words of comfort from their Japanese brethren. So effective were these broadcasts that the British authorities, extremely embarrassed, were compelled to issue a decree defining radio messages from Japan as enemy broadcasts already several months before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

The sound of the "Patriotic March" heard from the receivers in Burmese households every evening was rather pathetic, considering that the country still was British-ruled. It seemed to presage the retreat of the British, and the advance of the Japanese into the territory.

It is interesting to note in this connection that as the Burmese have a predilection for the mysterious and believe in astrology, prophesies and the like they readily accepted the prophesy that was current among them of the approaching end to British tyranny. Even before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, many Burmese asked their Japanese friends when Japan was coming to Burma. Now that their cherished hope of independence is steadily nearing realization with the aid of Japan, the people of Burma are filled with joy and gratitude toward our country.

From every angle it is seen that Burma is most suited to work as an important member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The Burmese have been antipathetic toward the Chungking Government because the Chinese under that regime have been too busy courting the favor of the British to notice the Burmese over whom they ruled and even seemed to look down on them. It is recalled that public opinion in Burma was always opposed to the opening of the Burma

(Continued on Page 2)

PHILIPPINES SHOWS AMAZING PROGRESS

Self-Sufficiency in Clothing Materials and Fuel Expected Shortly

By a Domei Staff Correspondent

MANILA, March 12.—The Philippines soon will become self-sufficient in fuel as well as clothing materials, attesting to the remarkable progress made within the past year in the construction of the islands as a vital member of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The most noteworthy tendency among the Filipinos of late is their strenuous effort to adapt their standard of living to the war objectives of Japan.

During the past one year, the efforts of the Japanese Military Administration were directed principally toward converting the Philippines, which under American administration served only as fields of exploitation by American citizens, into a Philippines truly of East Asia.

And their efforts have well borne fruit. Now, it is the Filipinos themselves who have come forward to make positive efforts for the construction of the new Philippines. Starting with the reorganization of their individual life in order to meet the requirements of the times, the Filipinos now have embarked upon the reorganization of the economic structure of the islands.

Life Simplified

The reorganization of the individual mode of living of the Filipinos started with the swift simplification of the daily life of the urban people. In this respect, the adaptability they have shown to the neighborhood unit system in the distribution of staple daily necessities has been surprising.

The distribution system of daily necessities with Manila as its center has become nearly perfect. In twenty out of 46 states in the islands, a completely rationalized distribution system has been established with the Filipinos, Japanese, Chinese and Spanish playing active roles in its operation.

During a short period of only one year since the start of the Japanese Military Administration, numerous

(Continued on Page 2)

PARTY MAKES HISTORIC TRIP FROM BURMA TO TOKYO BY AIR; LANDS AT HANEDA THURSDAY

Brief Sketches of Burmese Visitors

Brief sketches of Mr. Ba Maw, Chief of the Administrative Council of Burma, and the other officials of the party which arrived in Tokyo from Burma on Thursday are given below.

Mr. Ba Maw, Chief of the Administrative Council of Burma, who has arrived in Japan, was born of an illustrious family. His father, Wuchie, was Premier of Burma during the monarchical age.

He is in the prime of manhood. His age is 51. His has been a very difficult journey in life. His father, was suspected of complicity in an anti-British affair in 1866, before he was born, divested of his rank, and banished from the country.

He saw the light of day while his father was undergoing the severest trials. He was only a small boy when his father died at British hands by poisoning.

With his elder brother, Bahan, he was brought up by his mother, a woman of intelligence and brave heart.

It is no wonder that he should be imbued with the spirit of resistance against Britain.

As he grew up, he displayed high intelligence, quite becoming the son of a distinguished father. He graduated from the University of Rangoon with honors. For a time he was a substitute lecturer at the university. Then he served among other things as an instructor of English in the Educational Bureau of Burma.

A great lover of learning, he went to Cambridge University where he studied law. In 1923 he qualified in England as a barrister.

Doctor of Philosophy

While he was away in Europe, he presented a thesis for a doctorate to the University of Bordeau, and received the degree of a doctor of philosophy. He returned home in 1924, preoccupied with the question of how to free his country from British yoke which was responsible for the fact that it was in the depths of misery.

There was no entering an official career. He became a lawyer, just to be free and independent. He entered the judicial world of Rangoon in order to fight it out for his compatriots. As a lawyer he was as much famed as his elder brother. He once pleaded for Bishop Sayasan leader in the Tarawaj movement, one of a series of anti-British uprisings in Burma which were famous in those days.

He was always on the side of his fellow-countrymen who were in strong resistance against British tyranny. In 1934, when the question of the separation of Burma rose, he took up politics as a career for the first time, and was active as a member of the party opposed to separation.

In 1938 he was appointed director of the administrative bureau which exercised general control over education, the local government, and public health during the age of two-man politics.

Premier of 1st Cabinet

He ran with success in the first general election held under the new act for the administration of Burma in 1937, and became a member of the Lower House. At the same time he became the Premier of the first Cabinet in Burma. Thus it came about and a father and a son had become Premier.

As Premier Mr. Ba Maw carried out a series of reforms. He achieved notable results in the liberation of persons imprisoned for anti-British activities, revision of the system of bad taxes, promotion of industry and popularization of education.

These achievements of his displeased Britain, and he had to retire after he had been in office for two years.

In 1939 he established the Free League of Burma on the merger of the Takin Party, Students' League, and a section of the Buddhist

(Continued on Page 2)

Board of Information Makes Announcement Immediately After Group's Arrival

VISIT SEEN EPOCHAL

Visitors Include Maung Mya, Thein Maung and Major-General Aung San

The arrival in Tokyo of Mr. Ba Maw, Chief of the Administrative Council of Burma, and other officials by air on Thursday was announced the same day by the Board of Information.

The announcement follows:

"At the invitation of the Japanese Government, a party composed of Mr. Ba Maw, Chief of the Administrative Council of Burma, and other officials has arrived in Tokyo by air today, March 18. The members of the party are:

Mr. Ba Maw, Chief of the Administrative Council of Burma

Mr. Maung Mya, Secretary of Internal Affairs

Mr. Thein Maung, Secretary of Financial Affairs

Major-General Aung San, Commander of the Burma Defense Army"

Arrives at 1:53 p.m.

The planes bearing Mr. Ba Maw and party arrived at Haneda airfield at 1:53 p.m. Thursday. As the planes landed softly and glided to a stop, the party, consisting of Mr. Ba Maw, Chief of the Administrative Council of Burma, Mr. Maung Mya, Secretary of Internal Affairs, Mr. Thein Maung, Secretary of Financial Affairs, Major-General Aung San, Commander of the Burmese Defense Army, Mr. Tin Tswe, Private Secretary to Mr. Ba Maw, Mr. Hla Pe, Private Secretary to Mr. Ba Maw, and Major Yan Naing, Adjutant to Major-General Aung San, was welcomed by Naoki Hoshino, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, Shunichi Matsumoto, Foreign Vice-Minister, Kumaichi Yamamoto, Greater East Asia Vice-Minister, Lieutenant-General Kyoji Tominaga, War Vice-Minister, Vice-Admiral Yorio Sawamoto, Navy Vice-Minister, Kiwao Okumura, Vice-President of the Board of Information, Hyogoro Sakurai, Highest Advisor to the Japanese Military Administration in Burma now visiting here, and others.

At 1:50 p.m. the welcoming party at the airfield made out two dark spots approaching from the direction of Mount Fuji. Three minutes later the two pale-green Japan Airways planes landed softly and glided to a stop. The time was 1:53 p.m. As the welcoming Japanese officials hurried toward the planes, from the first plane alighted the tall Mr. Ba Maw. Attired in Burmese costume, Mr. Ba Maw wore a Burmese head-dress of pure white, a black Burmese jacket, and a white Burmese skirt patterned with purple. Mr. Ba Maw looked every inch the "powerful leader of Burma" as characterized by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo.

Following Mr. Ba Maw out of the plane appeared the peach-color head-dressed and bronzed Mr. Thein Maung. Mr. Ba Maung shook hands warmly with the welcoming Japanese officials and beamed at Highest Advisor Sakurai as if to say, "It's been some time since we've seen each other".

From the second plane appeared Mr. Maung Mya and Major-General Aung San, the uniformed 30-year-old Commander of the Burmese Defense Army.

Showing no signs of fatigue after their 5,000 kilometer flight the

(Continued on Page 2)

TAKASHIMA GOING TO POST IN CHINA

New President of Central China Development Company Stresses Sino-Nippon Amity

Preaching mutual trust and harmony between China and Japan, 68-year-old Kikujiro Takashima, new President of the Central China Development Company succeeding Kenji Kodama, has decided to take his whole household to reside in Shanghai, eventually "to be buried in the earth of the continent."

To be sure, now that his two sons and one daughter have all become independent family holders, his household consists solely of Madame Takashima, but the President of the important Sino-Japanese subsidy firm stresses the significance underlying his present decision in the following manner:

"As shown by actual developments, the relationship between Japan and China is like the close relationship between husband and wife, and the two are today fighting hand in hand to win this historic war.

Madame Has Friends

"Madame Takashima fortunately has numerous friends in China and so has decided to accompany me. We are determined to give our heart and soul together for the fulfilment of our mission."

Mr. Takashima has been in the Japanese industrial world for over 50 years now, during which period he has headed so many firms, including paper manufacturing, pulp, electricity, lumbering, oil and railways, that some of his friends doubt whether he remembers them all.

A giant in the Japanese industrial world, he has been head of at least 50 important firms, it is believed. What is more, he is an expert on Chinese problems, counting such notables as President Wang Ching-wei, Eugene Chen, and Chou Tso-min, powerful financial magnate of Chekiang Province who recently left the Chungking regime to join the National Government, among his bosom friends.

Furthermore, ever since the establishment of the National Government of China, he has earnestly given his unstinting aid toward the strengthening of the Chinese Government's financial system.

"The alliance between Japan and China is not a military alliance alone," Mr. Takashima says. "Industrialists of Japan should positively decide to go to the continent with the determination to bury their bones in the soil there."

Now that Mr. Takashima himself is going to the continent to lead in the work of reconstruction with his outstanding ability and genius, great results are expected to be gained.

"What's strange about the president of the subsidy firm in Central China going to Shanghai with the determination of living there permanently?" declares the new President when friends marvel at his determination.

"People going to the continent henceforth should forget the ideas learned during the days of liberalism and should go with the idea of becoming elder brothers to the striving Chinese.

"If we should die while doing our work, we will be worthy sacrifices for the magnanimous project of the Greater East Asia construction."

CHINESE EMBASSY FETES JAPAN YOUTH CORPS PARTY

Charge d'Affaires Sun Encourages Felicitation Mission At Tea Reception

Prior to their departure for China, where they are going shortly to exchange greetings with Chinese youths, the Dai Nippon Young Men's Felicitation Mission, headed by Mr. Suzuki paid a courtesy call at the Chinese Embassy at Azabu, on Wednesday at 3 p.m.

The party was accorded a warm reception and a tea party was held in their honor.

In the course of his speech, Chinese Charge d'Affaires Sun said: "I sincerely hope that you young men of Japan will guide the Chinese youths with parental love and correct them wherever you find they are wrong."

To this Mr. Suzuki replied: "We hope to study your mother country a part of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere from the cultural as well as the spiritual side. We also hope to study the history of your country and people."

Australia's Expenses Mount

John Beasley, Australian Minister of Supplies and Maritime Affairs, declared that Australia's war expenses will reach one billion Australian pounds by next June, according to a Canberra wire reported from Lisbon to Domei Thursday.

This means 140 pounds per capita.

MOHAMMEDANS TO FAST

50 Million People in Java to Observe Birthday of Mahomet, Founder of One of Three Most Important Religions in World

By a Domei Staff Correspondent

DJAKARTA, March 18.—More than 50,000,000 Mohammedans throughout Java will observe the birthday of Mahomet, the founder of one of the three most important religions of the world, on March 19.

On that memorable day, all Mohammedans in the island will observe a day-long fast, visit local Mohammedan temples and go out into the field and pray in the direction of Mecca to celebrate the advent of Mahomet.

It is noteworthy that the revival of religious events observed annually by the Mohammedans in Java, the greatest Mohammedan country within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, have come to give the native inhabitants of the island an opportunity to give vent to their feelings and sentiments, which were hardly given them while under Dutch administration.

At all of these religious functions which are observed by the native Mohammedans including, above all, the birthday of Mahomet, there is noted the spontaneous expressions of sentiment of the native inhabitants to pray for the victory of the Japanese Forces and to cooperate with Japan for the construction of a co-prosperity sphere in East Asia.

Pilgrimage Stopped

With the outbreak of the European War in 1939, the usual pilgrimage of the Mohammedans in Java to Mecca (more than 3,000 believers visited the Mecca from Java annually prior to the start of the war) was completely banned which proved to be a heavy blow to the native Mohammedans.

According to leading native inhabitants here, the first sentiment which came to the native Mohammedans at the time of the German occupation of Holland was that the same fate which visited the people in Holland soon would fall on the haughty Dutch in Java.

The natives were surprised that their hope, which they thought was vain and dream-like, came true so quickly.

When the Imperial Forces advanced to Java in March, 1942, the natives welcomed them and regarded them as a crusade which was sent by God.

From then on their dreams came true one after another in rapid succession. The natives were overjoyed and offered their wholehearted cooperation with the Japanese in the post-war reconstruction work.

Impressed by Japanese

The respect which the Japanese Forces paid to Mohammedanism and the pains which the Japanese troops took to protect Islam churches from the ravages of war, created deep and profound impressions on the native inhabitants, all devoted believers in Mohammedanism.

The native inhabitants were moved when they read the second proclamation issued by the Japanese Forces on March 7, last year, which stated that the Japanese Forces would protect and respect the religions of the native inhabitants.

Their gratitude steadily developed into a firm and strong resolve to do their best to cooperate with the Japanese Forces.

The groundless suspicion which was implanted in the minds of the native inhabitants by empty propaganda of the now defunct Dutch Government about the cruelty of the Japanese troops vanished immediately following the landing of Japanese Forces on the island. This suspicion was replaced by intensified reliance and increasing love for the Japanese troops.

The Japanese Military Administration did not fail to reciprocate the trust and confidence placed in it by the native inhabitants. Soon after the establishment of the Japanese Military Administration in Java, the Bureau of Religious Affairs was created within the administration to handle Mohammedan affairs within the island.

Mohammedanism Respected

At the same time, the Military Administration did its best to make the Japanese troops as well as other Japanese residents in Java to deepen their understanding of Mohammedanism.

There are more than 25,000 principal Mohammedan temples throughout Java, and each Kanpong (village) has at least 10 small local temples. Within the City of Djakarta alone, there are 63 large temples and 826 langgars.

In addition, there are numerous Mohammedan schools throughout the island including Pergadijan (small private schools within families where the teachings of Koran are given to children in the neighborhood), pesantren (Mohammedan schools with dormitories) and Madrassah (bigger Mohammedan schools with dormitories where courses in history and geography in addition to Mohammedan teachings are given).

Prior to the downfall of the Dutch regime in Java, only 10 per cent of the native children attended Dutch schools or other modern-equipped schools while 90 per cent of the native children studied at private Mohammedan schools. The most noted of these Mohammedan institutes, is the school at Surabaya. Since its founding 25 years ago by an Indonesian named Hadji Hasim Asari, the school has enjoyed a high reputation in the East Indies as well as in Djakarta, Sumatra, Celebes and Borneo, and has enrolled more than 1,000 students from all those districts every year.

Oelama (teachers at Mohammedan schools) are said to number several tens of thousands.

Private Schools Encouraged

The rise of private religious schools was given an added impetus by the proclamation issued by the Japanese Military Administration on June 26 which positively encouraged the opening of such schools throughout Java and designated schools of the Madrasah class as primary national schools.

This proclamation greatly encouraged Madrasah throughout the island, which number more than 30,000. Many of those Madrasah reciprocated the good-will of the Japanese Military Administration by including Japanese language among their courses.

The interview which the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in Java had with 32 representatives of the Mohammedans in Java on December 7 on the eve of the first anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia gave added joy and encouragement to the native followers of Mohammendanism.

Mohammedan bodies in Java include Moehamanadiah churches, Nadhatoel Celama churches, Alettihadoel Islamiah churces, and Persatoean Oelama Indonesia churches as well as the Jadjeles Islam Ala Indonesia which is the combined control body of the foregoing bodies.

As a result of the teacherous policy of the Dutch Government, these different religious bodies were pitted against one another.

The joint interview of the leaders of these religious bodies with the Japanese Commander on December 7 marked a new epoch in the religious history of Java.

Policy Clarified

In the course of the interview, the Japanese Commander clarified the fundamental policy of the Japanese Military Administration and stressed the urgent importance of the unification of different religious bodies in Java. In explaining the policy, the Japanese Commander also emphasized the following points:

1. The Japanese Military Administration will not place any restriction or oppression on religious bodies.

2. The Japanese Military Administration will not give discriminate treatments in regard to employment of these who received religious education. This point specially was clarified in view of the fact that the Dutch Government preferred for its official employment only those who received Dutch training and rejected those who were educated in religious institutes.

The profound religious understanding of the Japanese authorities apparently gave deep impressions to the religious leaders in Java. And it is recalled that Mansoer, one of the Islam leaders in Java, who was among 32 representatives interviewed by the Japanese Commander, pledged the wholehearted cooperation of the Javanese Mohammedans with the Japanese Military Administration in the course of the interview.

Pledges Cooperation

The policy of the Japanese Military Administration was driven home to the native masses at various local Mohammedan meetings throughout the island. In appreciation of their gratitude, the native Mohammedans unanimously pledged their all-out cooperation with the Japanese administration.

Of all the activities of those religious bodies, the most noteworthy are their activities for the relief of orphans and medical treatments to the poor.

With protection by the Japanese, the Mohammedans in Java are making extensive studies of Mohammedan problems within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Another example of close ties between the Mohammedans and Japan is shown in the nation-wide condolence over the recent death of General Senjuro Hayashi, former President of the Japan Islam Association.

The native Mohammedans lost no time in sending a cable of appreciation to the Japanese Government when Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani and Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki clarified at the last session of the Japanese Diet the fundamental policy of Japan toward the Mohammedan countries in the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Thus, through the deep understanding of the Japanese authorities, fifty million Mohammedans within Java now are ready to give their full cooperation to Japan's gigantic task for the construction of a religious and ideal co-prosperity sphere in East Asia.

PHILIPPINES SHOWS AMAZING PROGRESS

(Continued from Page 1)

Idle or wild fields have been newly cultivated and mobilized for the increase of foodstuff production. The introduction of superior Japanese agricultural technique played a most important part in raising the productivity of farmland in the Philippines.

On the basis of a carefully-drafted farming plan, an extensive foodstuff production increase plan is being enforced under the supervision of Japanese agricultural experts. Through the conversion of the crude and inefficient agriculture of the Philippines into highly intensive agriculture, the prospect for the complete self-sufficiency of foodstuffs in the islands has become bright and certain.

The rate of self-sufficiency in daily necessities, which was little over 35 per cent of the demand under American administration, has become nearly 100 per cent due to the simplification of the mode of living by the Filipinos.

Addition, plans are now under way for the transfer of idle spinning and weaving machines from Japan to the Philippines for the production of cotton materials, one of the most important daily needs of the Filipinos.

To supply raw materials for the cotton industry within the islands, a large-scale raw cotton production increase plan has already been started in various parts in the islands. Thus, the attainment of complete self-sufficiency in clothing materials within the Philippines seems to be a matter of a few years.

Regarding the fuel problem, the Japanese Military Administration has succeeded in utilizing sugar plantations and factories for the production of alcohol to obtain self-sufficiency in automobile fuel.

A mass production of "coconut coal" available through the utilization of coconut husks has been started throughout the islands to meet the domestic demand for coal which is partly met with imports from Japan. The "coconut coal" is not inferior to coal in heating power.

Thus, the one year of the Japanese Military Administration has enabled the Filipinos to achieve complete self-sufficiency in cardinal necessities through a well-planned production and distribution system.

Burmese Have Deep Sense of Gratitude

(Continued From Page 1)

Road or the Burma-Yunnan Railway to traffic.

The world-wide racial movement that rose after the first Great War also touched Burma and awakened the political consciousness of the Burmese people. Thus emerged patriots among them crying for the overthrow of the British and political organizations aimed at securing independence from the British yoke. Under the iron girdle of the British, however, the movement could make no headway and even the well-known Tarawaj revolt which broke out at the time of the 1930-31 world economic depression was in scale and extent of organization not much more than a peasant uprising.

In 1937 Burma detached itself from India and obtained a new Constitution but its political status was substantially the same as at the time of the duumvirate and it was seen that independence was still far out of reach. Subsequent developments have impressed on the mind of the Burmese the fundamental principle of the Burmese racial movement that independence cannot be achieved without the aid of Japan.

Donowaki for Hongkong

Domei

CANTON, March 18.—Colonel Mitsuo Donowaki, Chief of the General Affairs Section of the China Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, who arrived here on March 14 in the course of his extensive trip in South China left here by air for Hongkong this morning.

Brief Sketches Of Burmese Visitors

(Continued From Page 1)

Priests' Federated Party, and kept up the struggle against Britain.

Upon the outbreak of the British-German War in September of the same year, he took steps to strengthen the anti-British movement. For this Mr. Ba Maw, President of the Free League, was sentenced to imprisonment for a year under the national defense regulations.

His prison term expired. But he was not given freedom. He was detained at the Mogok prison.

Career Is Outstanding

His career, which is one of acts marked by the spirit of endurance of indomitability, eloquently speaks of his character and the order of his ability.

He is light-complexioned, good-looking, and gentle.

His wife, Kin Mama, is a courageous woman. Thanks to her quick-wittedness, he escaped from the Mogok prison on April 13, 1942. For a time he was in hiding. He disregarded the British army which was under orders to shoot him. On May 12, 1942, after the reduction of Mandalay he was welcomed by the Imperial Army.

On June 6 of the same year he was appointed chairman of the organization committee of the central administrative machinery of Burma at the recommendation of Lieutenant General Shojiro Iida, Supreme Commander of the Army Forces in the Burma Area. The first words he said to his fellow-countrymen after his appointment were "Trust Japan." These expressed the conviction held by him for years.

On August 1 the ceremony of inaugurating the Administrative Council of Burma was held in Rangoon, while the people of Burma were feting the event which was to usher in a new Burma.

Mr. Ba Maw, Father of Restored Burma, received the seal of Chief of the Administrative Council from Lieutenant-General Iida. Chief of the Administrative Council Ba Maw has since been making a full display of his rare ability as a builder. He is dinning into the ears of the people that there is no way for Burma to reconstruct itself except by cooperating with Japan in bringing the sacred war to a completely victorious end.

Maung Mya Active

Secretary of Internal Affairs Maung Mya is 44 years old. He was graduated from Rangoon University in 1914 and later he became a legal practitioner. He was absorbed in the study of agricultural problems and has gained popular confidence because of this. He was returned to the Burmese Parliament and was made head of the Thakin Party.

The Thakin Party is the newest political association in Burma and every member of the party has Thakin, meaning autonomy, before his name and it is for this reason that the party is generally called the Thakin Party by the public. This party was founded in 1931, taking advantage of what is known as the Tarawaj rebellion. Under the encouragement of U Saw and other anti-British champions young men who were graduated from the same university organized it. Burma's independence through the anti-British movement is the party's supreme slogan. The party has a short history, but its influential members who are its propelling force are young mainly in their thirties and it is heartily supported by a large part of the agrarian population. Because of these characteristics, the Thakin movement has spread throughout Burma like a bush fire in a short period. The party has a deep rooted latent power among the rural communities.

Mr. Maun Mya thus is a very influential politician of Burma and wields a great influence among the Burmese. When the Imperial Forces advanced into Burma last year, Mr. Maun Mya entered Rangoon as a member of the Burmese Independence Army. He is a Buddhist.

Thein Maung Experienced

Secretary of Finance Affairs Thein Maung is 53 years old. He studied medicine at Rangoon and Calcutta. Later, he entered political circles and organized the People's Party, becoming its leader. Later, he was elected a member of the Indian Congress. It was in 1938 that he was elected a member of the Burmese Lower House and then was appointed Commerce and Industry Minister. When Mr. Ba Maw resigned the Premiership in 1935, Mr. Thein Maung quit his portfolio with him. In that year Mr. Thein Maung visited Japan and later he made his efforts for the movement of securing freedom and independence of Burma through organization of the League of Freedom in concert wtih Mr. Ba Maw. Mr. Thein Maung used to undertake management of an English-language newspaper "New Burma". He is a Buddhist believer and is a devout reader of books.

Aung San Youthful

Major-General Aung San, Commander of the Burma Defense Army, is 30 years old. In 1937 he was graduated from Rangoon University. When he was a student of that university, he was made president of the Students' Association and won the full confidence of the students. He was managing-editor of the university magazine "Voice of Peacock" and infused the idea of Burma's independence through an anti-British movement among the students. In 1937 he was made secretary of the Thakin Party and in the same year he visited India on military inspection. Major-General Aung San visited Japan in 1935 and studied Japanese military affairs. On his return home he became leader of the Burma Independence Army. He is a Buddhist believer and likes reading.

Today's Press Comments

Friday, March 19, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Welcoming Ba Maw

ASAHI—The arrival of Mr. Ba Maw, Chief of the Administrative Council of Burma, in Tokyo on Thursday may be considered to mark a step toward the strengthening of the ties joining Japan with the rest of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. We extend our heartiest welcome to the distinguished visitor from the far south.

From the very outset of our campaign in Burma the people of that country gave their positive cooperation as guides and as helpers in the repair of roads and bridges. When the British and Chungking forces were driven out and the Japanese Military Administration established, they wholeheartedly followed the guidance of the authorities and worked for the reconstruction of their country. The spectacular progress achieved may be seen in the fact that not many months since the birth of the Burma Administrative Council on August 1 last year, Prime Minister Tojo was able to promise in the Diet that within this year at the latest the independence of Burma would be recognized.

Much as this progress is due to the support of our Government and people and to the appropriate guidance exercised by the Japanese Military Administration there, it is in a great measure owing to the self-sacrificing efforts of Mr. Ba Maw and other leaders of the Burmese.

It is needless to say that Mr. Ba Maw, Chief of the Administrative Council of Burma, is the man who long ago pointed out that Burma had "Friends in the East" and led the anti-British movement for Burmese independence. He was imprisoned by the British immediately upon the outbreak of the second European War but hearing reports of the Imperial Forces' advance into Burma, he broke out of prison, fled into the jungles and was rescued by the Japanese Forces. He is a powerful fighter who has given half his lifetime for his cause. We express our respects to the long struggle of Mr. Ba Maw, and with full confidence in his fighting spirit, will extend every aid for the revival of Burma. We believe firmly that Mr. Ba Maw and party too will further their trust and understanding of Japan by their present visit. We emphasize that that is the way to share the fortunes of Greater East Asia and hope that the party will further anew their determination for the construction in days to come.

Welcoming Mr. Ba Maw

NIPPON SANGYO—At the invitation of the Imperial Government Mr. Ba Maw, Chief of the Administrative Council of Burma, and party have come to Japan. We extend a hearty welcome to these representatives of the new administrative machinery of Burma. As soon as the Imperial Forces entered Burma, the Burmese people adopted an attitude of cooperating with them. Subsequently the Burmese found their leader in Mr. Ba Maw.

From that time on they rapidly increased their knowledge of Japan which is working for the emancipation of East Asia.

The Japanese could not bear the thought of the Burmese groaning under British yoke. They were delighted as greatly as the Burmese when the Imperial Forces entered Burma and eliminated all British influence from it.

The anti-Axis countries have yet to abandon the idea of retaking Burma. This makes it necessary for Burma to increase cooperation with Japan. By setting itself together with Japan, Burma can hope to over-come the difficulties which it may find itself confronted in the future.

Ba Maw's Visit Brings Enthusiastic Response From Burmese Student in Japanese Capital

With the arrival in Japan of Mr. Ba Maw, Chief of the Administrative Council of Burma, one of the happiest young men in Japan's capital is Maungkin, a Burmese student who came to Japan in April, 1939.

Young Maungkin entered the Kiriu Higher Technical School upon his arrival here. Since his graduation from that institution, he has been studying in the Applied Chemistry Department of the Tokyo Engineering University.

When interviewed by a Domei reporter today, the Burmese student declared that he was greatly delighted by the news of the arrival of Mr. Ba Maw in Japan. "Having come to Japan before the outbreak of the present war, I have been regretting my inability to see the growth of a new Burma," he said. He added that his meeting Mr. Ba Maw in Japan "is like a dream."

Maungkin recalled that "when I told Mr. Ba Maw that I was going to Japan for study at the time of my last meeting with him, he advised me to do my best as he shook hands with me."

Voicing unstinted admiration for the Burmese leader, the youthful student declared, "Mr. Ba Maw is a truly splendid man and there is no one in our country who has not admired him from the past." He continued, "As a statesman he possesses both learning and ability and is a man worthy of the highest respect."

He concluded, "Although I am a mere student with no real understanding of politics, my deepest desire as I study here in Japan is to become a man of Mr. Ba Maw's high character and strive hard for the benefit of the Burmese people and for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

Rapid Strides Made By Chinese Industry

(Continued from Page 1)

his financial ability and wide knowledge about conditions in Japan.

In 1936 Mr. Yin became executive administrator of the defunct Eastern Hopeh Government which he organized independently from the National Government under Chiang Kai-shek.

Out of his sense of responsibility for the occurrence of the Tungchow incident in 1937 soon after the outbreak of the China Affair, Mr. Yin resigned the post and lived quietly in Peking, it was revealed.

Visiting Nanking last year, Mr. Yin made a round of calls on the leaders of the National Government of China, it was said.

Shigemitsu Is Host At Tea in Shanghai For Axis Diplomats

Domei

SHANGHAI, March 18.—Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador to China, who arrived here yesterday to confer with local Japanese and Chinese leaders, yesterday afternoon was host at a tea party for the Axis diplomats stationed there at the Broadway Mansion. Among those invited to the party were Dr. Chu Min-yi, Foreign Minister of the National Government of China, Francesco Maria Marchese Taliani, Italian Ambassador to China; and Dr. Erich Kordt, German Charge d'Affaires to China.

Council Studies Food Problem

Domei

PEKING, March 17.—Every effort is being made by the North China Political Council to assure the adequate supply and distribution of foodstuffs, it was stressed at today's session of the first meeting of the advisory committee of the council to be held since the inauguration of Mr. Chu Shen as the chairman of that organ.

Following the opening address by Mr. Chu Shen and the introduction of Mr. Wang I-tang, former chairman of the North China Political Council, as a new member of the council, Committee Chairman Wang Kei-min spoke as follows on the food problem in North China.

"In order to stabilize the people's livelihood, the North China Political Council has been doing its utmost to solve the food problem, which is the most important matter confronting us at the present time, especially in view of the increasing responsibility resting upon North China under the present wartime conditions. The Advisory Committee has also studied the problem from the angles of price stabilization, purchasing and selling."

Views were also expressed by the other members of the Council members, to which replies were given by Director of Industries Wang Yin-tai, Director of Finance Wang Shih-ching, Director of Reconstruction Yu Chin-ho and Director of Education Su Ti-jen.

At the suggestion of Chairman Wang Kei-min of Advisory Committee, Mr. Wang I-tang was elected vice-chairman of the committee.

MAJOR-GENERAL YAMAJI APPOINTED TO NEW POST

Named Military Affairs Section Head of Eastern Army District Headquarters

Major-General Hideo Yamaji was appointed Chief of the Military Affairs Section of the Eastern Army District Headquarters, succeeding Major-General Fukutaro Nishiyama, the War Ministry announced Thursday.

Major-General Yamaji, who has been appointed Chief of the Military Affairs Section of the Eastern Army District Headquarters, was born in Matsuyama City, Ehime Prefecture.

In 1914, the Major-General participated in the attack on Tsingtao. In 1923, he was graduated from the Staff College and in 1931, he was made the assistant commandant of the Army Automobile School.

Two years later, he was transferred to the Kwantung Army Headquarters and then to the Infantry School as instructor.

In 1935, he was made the director of the Army Tank School and later was transferred to the Mechanism Headquarters.

RAIL FROM MENGCHIANG TO CENTRAL ASIA SEEN

Inaugural Meeting Held at Kalgan to Make Researches Pertaining to Project

Domei

KALGAN, March 17.—Attended by more than 20 persons representing various railway organs, the inaugural meeting of a commission for making researches with reference to the construction of trans-Mengchiang-Central Asia Railway was held at Kalgan at 11 a.m. yesterday.

In order to run a "bullet train" between Tokyo and Berlin across Central Asia, the Japan Railway Association is contemplating the construction of a trans-Central Asia Railway line.

In this connection, the Japanese Government, North China Communication Company, Kalgan Railway Bureau, South Manchuria Railway Company and others concerned are making proper preparations.

Regulations of the commission and the chairman and members of the committee were settled yesterday. The first meeting of the members of the committee is expected to be held on March 24, when the method of researches and other details will be deliberated upon.

LAOHOKOW BASE BOMBED BY JAPANESE WARBIRDS

Headquarters of Chiang's Fifth War Zone Including Commander's Residence Hit

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN CENTRAL CHINA, March 8.—A large formation of Japanese Army bombers and fighters at dawn yesterday made a surprise attack on Laohokow, Hupeh Province, home of the headquarters of Chungking's Fifth War Zone under the command of General Li Tsung-jen on the upper reaches of the Hankiang River 325 kilometers northwest of Hankow.

In the course of the raid, the Japanese raiders pounded and inflicted heavy damages on enemy military establishments including the official residence of the commander of the Fifth War Zone.

All the Japanese planes returned to their base safely.

Ba Maw, Other Leaders Arrive Here by Plane

(Continued from Page 1)

guests from Burma had tea at the headquarters of the airfield. Mr. Ba Maw looked happy in noticing a potted rubber tree. After a short rest the party, on automobiles sent by the Ministry of Great East Asiatic Affairs, sped over the Keihin Highway toward Tokyo.

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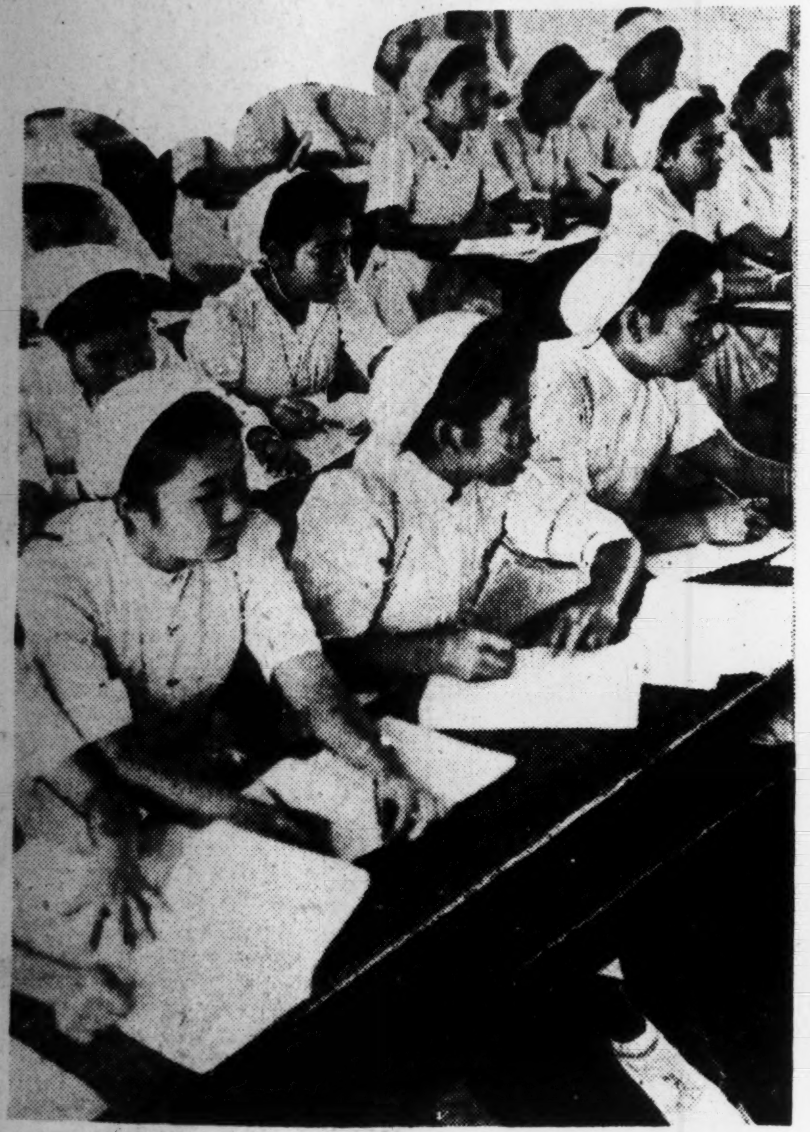
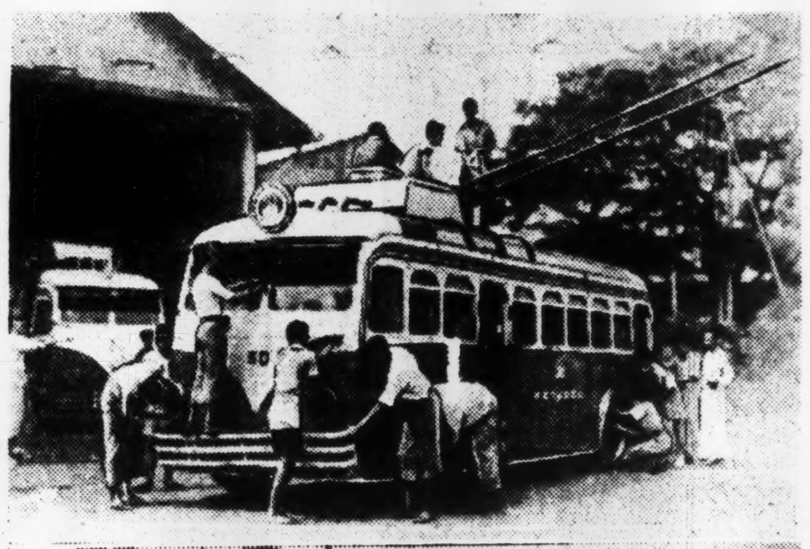
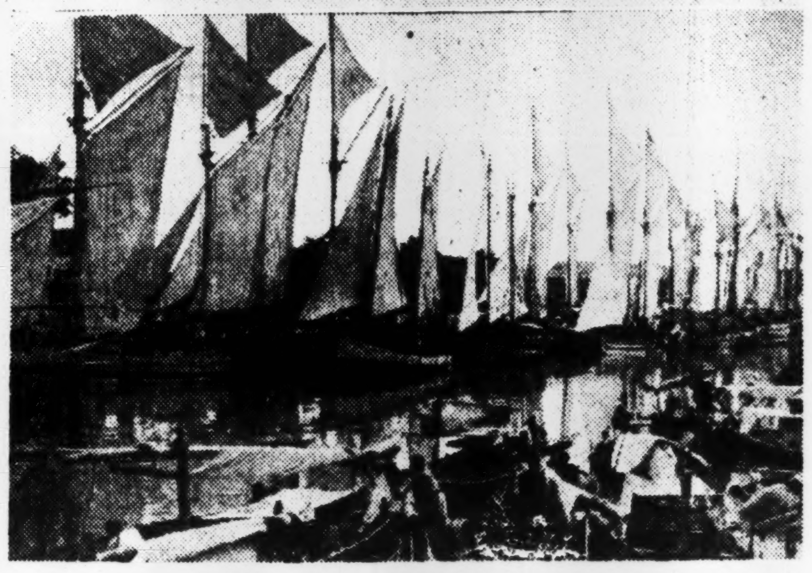
BURMA'S COOPERATION IS KEY TO INDEPENDENCE

Enthusiastic Response of its People to the Great Ideals for Which Japan Is Fighting Today Is Reason for its Unparalleled Rise

Every man or woman of new Burma, whether young or old, is doing his share to make his country a worthy member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, now that Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo has promised that country independence within this year. Left photo shows young Burmese nurses listening to a lecture. (Passed by the War Ministry.) **Center top: A rail-less tram of Rangoon. Lower: Busy Burmese port. Right: Members of Burma Defense Army.** (Passed by the War Ministry)

Domei

RANGOON, March 18.—One year ago the mighty "Army from the East" came—and conquered." Today, the people here are about to realize their long-cherished independence.

The answer to this is in the sincere cooperation shown by the people at the time of the arrival of the Imperial troops and the swift progress of their construction work subsequently.

It was the great contribution of the Burmese toward the annihilation of the British troops at the time of the Burmese campaign which led the British General Harold Alexander to order his men, "Consider all Burmese as enemy!"

After the British were swept away, the Burmese rose in a body to clear away and reconstruct the debris left behind by the enemy's scorched earth tactics and also to cooperate positively with the war aims of Japan.

The wealthiest rice-producing region in the South, Burma has already exported a great amount of this staple food to Japan, Java, and other countries within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Burma is also supplying vegetables, beef, pork, poultry products, fruits, etc. for the prosperity of its allies. Furthermore, Burma's teak wood, the best in the world, is today being presented in great quantity toward the construction of wooden vessels for Japan.

The Burmese people are spontaneously contributing their aid toward the construction and repair of airfields and railways, toward the development of oilfields, and toward the reconstruction of cities, towns, and villages which had been scorched by the enemy.

When a group of Italian and German correspondents visited a certain undisclosed point in Burma in July of last year on a tour of inspection, they were amazed when following a call issued by the provincial governor for volunteers to work for the construction of an airfield, several thousand Burmese responded the next day.

Why do the Burmese cooperate with the Japanese? The answer is given by Mr. Ba Maw, chief of the Burmese civil administration, who said "The same Oriental blood flowing in the veins of the Burmese as in the Japanese led us to cooperate with Japan."

Work Without Parallel

The fact that native inhabitants have cooperated with a foreign military force, facilitating its military operations and that they rendered positive cooperation with the military authorities in the local administration, doing their utmost to accelerate reconstruction work is without parallel in world history.

Furthermore, history has yet to relate of a country giving freedom to the country which it has liberated from its tyrants as in the case of Japan and Burma.

This is because history has not yet known such a noble ideal as that of Japan in its Greater East Asia War and because history has not recorded anything like the ferver with which all the races of East Asia are today responding to the sincerity of their leader.

Geographical Data Given

The extreme length of Burma from north to south is almost 1,200 m. and the broadest part, which is in about lat. 21 degrees N., is 575 m. from east to west. The total area is estimated at 262,732 sq. miles. Burma proper, inclusive of the Chin hills and the administered Kachin hill tracts, occupies about 184,102 sq. miles, the Shan States, which comprise the whole of the eastern portion of the province some 62,305 sq. miles, and the unadministered territory some 16,325 sq. miles.

Roughly half of Burma lies outside of the Tropics, but the configuration of the country is such that the whole may be regarded as a tropical country. In the north the boundary between Burma, Tibet and China, has not yet been precisely determined. The north-western frontier touches Assam, the dependent State of Manipur, and those portions of Bengal included in the Lushai hills and Chittagon. On the west the boundary is formed by the Bay of Bengal, in the south-west by the Gulf of Martaban. On the east the frontier touches the Chinese province of Yunnan, the Chinese Shan and Lao States, French Indo-China and Siam. In the south the boundary is formed by the Pakchan river.

Geomorphological Units

Burma falls naturally into three great geomorphological units: (a) The Arakan Yoma, a great series of fold ranges of Alpine age, which forms the barrier between Burma and India. The foothills of the Arakan Yoma stretch as far as the shores of the Bay of Bengal. (b) The Shan Plateau massif, occupying the whole of the east of the country and extending southwards into Tenasserim. The massif forms part what has been called the Indo-Malayan mountain system and has existed as a geomorphological unit since the close of the Mesozoic. (c) The central basin, lying between the Arakan Yoma and the shan plateau. Formerly a gulf of the early Tertiary sea, open to the south, it is now occupied by a great spread of Tertiary rocks.

The great mountain ranges of the Arakan Yoma and its continuation northwards has a core of old crystalline rocks. On either side are hard, tightly-folded sedimentary rocks, mainly Tertiary in age. Rocks of Jurassic and Cretacious age are also known to occur, but the geology of the ranges is still very imperfectly known. Extensive strike faulting occurs along the eastern flanks of the Arakan Yoma and large serpentine intrusions, probably of Cretacious age, are associated with the faults. Chromite and other useful minerals are known to occur, especially in association with the serpentine, but are not at present exploited. The western edge of th Shan plateau massif is well marked both physically and geologically. It rises abruptly from the valley, and for 400 or 500 m. the edge is formed by a long strip of granitic or gneissose rocks.

Famous for Rubies

The predominant rocks in the Shan plateau are gneisses—which yield the rubies and other gems for which Burma has so long been famous—and a massive limestone of Devono-carboniferous are. Rocks of all ages from pre-Cambrian to Jurassic occur in the massif, whilst deposits of late Tertiary and Pleistocene age occupy old lake-basins. In pre-Cambrian rocks at Mogok occur the principal ruby "mines."—but the industry is now of minor importance. At Badwin, associated with a group of ancient volcanic rocks, are very extensive deposits of silver-lead ore, mainly argentierous galena, which are worked by the Burma Corporation, Ltd., and smelted at the nearby works of Namtu. The refined silver and lead are sent by rail to Rangoon for export. Other silver-lead deposits are known in other parts of the Shan States, and have been worked in the past by the Chinese. Tenasserim forms a continuation of the tin-bearing belt of Malaya, and large quantities of tin and tungsten are obtained. Geologically this portion of the Indo-Malayan mountains consists of large granitic intusions, elongated in the north-south direction and intruded into a series of ancient rocks of unknown age. The basin of Irrawaddy between the Arakan Yoma and the Shan plateau, consists almost entirely of Tertiary rocks. The beds are remarkable for their enormous thickness; the Eocene beds reach upwards of 15,000 ft.; the Peguan (Oligo-Miocene) upwards of 16,000 ft., and the Irrawaddian (Mid-Pliocene) upwards of 5,000 ft. Forming a line down the center of the basin are the well known oil fields of Burma. The oil occurs mainly in rocks of Peguan age. From North to south are the fields of Indaw, Yenangyat, Singpu, Yenangyaung, Minbu and several minor fields. The most important fields, are Yenangyaung and Singpu. Brown coal also occurs in considerable quantities in the valley of the Chindwin and elsewhere in the Tertiary rocks, but as yet has been little used. Along a line running, roughly, along the center of the ancient Tertiary trough, are numerous extinct volcanoes; some form small tuff cones with small crater lakes; others are plugs of rhyolitic matter, but the largest is the complex cone of Mt. Popa.

BRILLIANT HISTORY FEATURES BURMESE

People Retain Much of Racial Pride Despite Dark Days of British Invasion

There were numerous heroic kings in the history of Burmese monarchy who not only unified Burma but invaded Arakan, Siam, Yunnan, Assam and other areas and accomplished an imperialistic development. It must be remembered that not much time has yet passed since the Burmese lost their glorious history of independence, and that they retain much of racial pride and believe firmly that they are militarily a leading race.

In looking over the history of British invasion of Burma, it is found that Britain seized Burma in the First, Second, and Third Anglo-Burmese wars, all of them carried out without any righteous basis. Indo-Burmese border clashes were mere excuses, and the real reason why Britain undertook the conquest of Burma was because if it did not do so there was the danger that France might gain control over that nation. That is admitted by the British themselves. The reason why the British in the schools of Burma only taught British history and did not allow Burmese history lay in the fact that the history of Burma was equal to the criminal history of British invasion.

Mandalay Reduced in 1885

In 1885, the British reduced Mandalay and destroyed the Burmese monarchy. The whole of Burma thus came nominally under British control, but the people held that the British had no reason for ruling Burma in place of the Burmese king and did not recognize the understandable rule of the British officials. Chaos continued for some time, internal warfare held sway for more than five years and the British were hard put to suppress the Burmese. It was such that peace and order was announced to have been brought only a little before the first World War.

With the swift march of time and events, the Burmese now are cooperating with the Imperial Forces in such a way that the enemy is driven to envy, and the friendship shown to the Japanese when compared to the days of British control is assuring and a matter of utmost happiness.

The British effected an absolute policy of racial discrimination. The British in Burma formed British social clubs and lived an isolated and wholly self-centered social life. They completely disregarded the Burmese whom they ruled, and there was no harmony between the rulers and the ruled. This racial discrimination or policy of non-assimilation was the supreme reason in the rising of anti-Britishism, and the people worked completely away from the British.

The British regarded Burma as being merely one large factory or a field for investments and totally ignored the welfare of the Burmese people. Important natural resources were monopolized, and those who benefited from the development of resources were not the Burmese but only the foreign British. The Burmese were left behind in stark poverty.

The British worked to prevent the rise of anti-Britishism by encouraging strife among the numerous races and parties in Burma. In this policy to divide and rule they made much use of the powerful minority, the Indians. Further, the British held that the Burmese were an unmilitary race, unsuited to military service and made it a rule not to recruit them for the Indian army.

Ignored Burmese

In this manner the British wholly ignored the Burmese and wishfully considered them good for nothing. The overbearing and arrogant British, however, have now been swept out, and the Burmese, under the protection and, with the cooperation of the Japanese, who regard them as comrades and treat them as brothers, live a life of spiritual happiness and with abundant hopes for the future.

Under British rule, it was held that the object of the education given to the Burmese was in making secretaries to serve the British and absolutely no practical education was available. To become government officials was the only goal of the Burmese students. To become officials however, would mean to support the existing state of things, and this point was the source of mental turmoil for the Burmese youth. But at the dawn of independence, official or soldier, both serve the native land, working for and defending the nation. Through a nationalistic inspiration a new light has come to Burma.

Enemy Merchantmen Sunk

A middle-sized merchantman sailing under the Panamanian flag and an American vessel of the same type were sunk in the Atlantic in the latter part of February, it was announced by the United States Navy Department on March 15, according to a Buenos Aires report to Domei.

HALLS TO PROMOTE SCIENCE IS PLANNED

Technical Board Expects to Establish Series of Local Institutes in Japan

To meet the urgent demand for scientific technique and to cultivate public interest in the scientific field, the Technical Board is planning to establish a series of local Technical Science Halls throughout Japan Proper, according to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

Behind the founding of the Hall in the quaintly conversative city of Kyoto, there lies an interesting episode between Kakuzo Morikawa and an unknown Kyoto youth. Impressed by the amazing development of mechanical industries in Germany, Mr. Morikawa had been conducting a series of lectures throughout Japan upon his return from that country. For unknown reasons, however, he ceased his public lectures in 1941 and retired to quiet life at his residence in Setagaya.

One day, while working in his small patch of onion field, he was intercepted by a young lad dressed in the standard cut of a national uniform. In quiet words, smouldering with an undercurrent of patriotic ardor, the youth presented a plan for transforming peace-time Kyoto into a wartime industrial center, conforming to the structure of wartime Japan.

Recalling Germany's rapid conversion of the textile industry into mechanical works, dye industry into munitions factories, Morikawa saw the immense possibilities of the plan set before him. With cogs of the plan taking vague shape in his mind, he sent the lad back to Kyoto.

Four days later, the youth received instructions for the immediate construction of a workship in which scientific researches might be conducted. The project subsequently caught the attention of the Kyoto Chamber of Commerce and Industry, where progressive measures were approved by many and disapproved by few.

A month later, Mr. Morikawa himself journeyed to Kyoto, and in the presence of its influential men, strongly urged the development of science in Japan. Moved by his burning ardor and enthusiasm, the Kyoto Municipality, together with the Kyoto Imperial University and the War and Navy Ministries, came to that decision which was to inaugurate the rapid construction of the Science Halls. In addition to their support, an annual monetary backing of some ¥100,000 was to be alloted by the Technical Board.

Backed by these governmental offices, the construction of the Kyoto Technical Science Hall will be completed by the middle of April. Its first director will be Professor Risaburo Torikai of the Engineering College of the Kyoto Imperial University.

The unknown lad who was to awaken in the heart of Kakuzo Morikawa the first flame of public service is today diligently working in that business office connected with the construction of the new Hall. Happy and content with the realization of his dreams, he hides behind the mantle of reticence, unknown and unsung.

Y.C.A.C. TEAMS DEFEATED IN BADMINTON MATCHES

Yokohama Club Takes Tournament From Negishi Players By 10 to 6 Score

In a badminton match played at the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club Wednesday evening, a team from the Yokohama Badminton Club defeated the Negishi players by the score of 10 matches to 6. Several prominent badminton players from the Y.M.C.A. wore the Y.B.C's colors, including Sato who recently won the all Kanagawa-ken singles championship.

Play on the whole was of a high standard and the form displayed by the visiting athletes greatly impressed the large number of enthusiasts who turned up for the occasion. The visitors took the opening match when the Miss Nakamura and Sato combination defeated Miss R. Eymard and Agajan. The losers led all the way and with victory in sight, allowed the opposition to run out by the close score of 15 points to 14.

Another close win was turned in by the visitors when Miss Ikehata and Yasui took the measure of Miss Hardvendal and Eymard by the score of 15-12.

The Club scored their first victory of the evening when Miss Eymard and Weiss won from Miss Akayama and Hyodo 15-3. The winners were in good form and the game was entirely one-sided. Mrs. Kawaguchi and Harriss dropped a 15-3 set to Miss Kawamata and Hirota to enable the visitors to lead by four matches to one.

In the second round of mixed doubles, Miss R. Eymard and Agajan again lost to Miss Ikehata and Yasui by a 15-13 score. Miss Hardvendal and Eymard notched a win for the Club when they downed the Miss Nakamura and Nin combination by a 15-10 score while Miss C. Eymard and Weiss won their second straight victory by taking Miss Kawamata and Hirota into camp by a 15-3 score. Miss Prohaska and Harriss also scored a point for the losers when they defeated Miss Akayama and Hyodo by a 15-7 score. The winners led 8 to 0 but eased up towards the end to allow the opposition to score 7 points. In the men's doubles, the Club's Number one pair, Eymard and Agajan played brilliantly to down Sato and Yasui by the one-sided score of 15 points to 4.

Weiss and Harriss offered stiff opposition to Hirota and Hyodo but lost the set 15-11. Sato and Nin paired off to take the Club's third pair, da Silva and Bielous by the score of 15-17. In the Ladies' doubles, the Y.C. and A.C. Number one team consisting of Miss Prohaska and Miss C. Eymard took a close game from Miss Ikehata and Miss Akayama by the score 15-12.

The visitor's retaliated when Miss Yamashito and Miss Kawamata defeated Miss Hardvendal and Miss R. Eymard by a 15-3 count. The winners played well and completely outclassed their opponents who seemed to lack understanding.

The Y.B.C.'s second string doubles combination pulled an upset when they defeated the leading Club pair by the score of 15-8. Aided by the fine placement shots of Hirota, the visitors completely routed the Eymard and Agajan combination Weiss and Harriss gave the visiting number one pair Sato and Yasui a good run for their money but they finally had to bow to the slightly superior play of their opponents who took the long end of a 15-13 count.

In the last match of the evening Hirota and Nin defeated Bielous and da Silva by a 15-4 score to make it 10 to 6 for the visiting Y.B.C. players.

The following players represented the two clubs:

Y.C. and A.C.: Miss Hardvendal, Miss C. Eymard, Miss M. Prohaska, Miss R. Eymard, Mrs. Kawaguchi, G. Agajan, E. Eymard, A. Weiss, F. Harriss, J. da Silva, S. Biolous.

Y.B.C.: Miss Nakamura, Miss Ikehata, Miss Kawamata, Miss Akayama, Miss Yashimoto, Hirota, Sato, Hyodo, Yasui, Nin.

YOUTH VOLUNTEER CORPS LEAVES FOR MANCHOUKUO

237 Members Being Sent From Tokyo, Kanagawa to Help Develop 2 Northern Countries

Members of the Japanese youth volunteer corps from Tokyo and Kanagawa Prefectures, numbering 237, who are being sent to Manchoukuo and Mengchiang to aid the development of the two countries, left here for Manchoukuo Wednesday night, reports Domei.

These youths since March of last year, had been undergoing strenuous training at the Uchihara Training Institute, and recently finished their training course. Prior to their departure for Manchoukuo, the members of the party divided into two groups Wednesday morning and went to the Imperial Plaza and paid respects to the Imperial Palace.

They were also given words of encouragement this morning from Mitsumaro Matsumura, Governor of Tokyo Prefecture at the Tokyo Prefectural Office.

They are scheduled to arrive at Ujiyamada this morning, and will immediately proceed to the Grand Shrines at Ise to pay their homage.

They will go to Manchoukuo by way of Chosen.

44 Soviet Planes Downed

Forty-four planes were lost by the Soviet forces at various war zones of the Eastern Front on March 14, it was revealed by German military reports, according to a Domei dispatch from Berlin.

INAUGURAL MEETING HELD FOR DIET RESEARCH BODY

League to Cooperate With State In Finding Ways and Means To Develop South

The inaugural meeting of the Diet Members' Southern Development Research League which includes 58 members of the House of Representatives, was held here Wednesday afternoon with a full attendance of its members.

The members of the newly-organized league include Diet members who are well known for their political activities as well as famed economic experts such as Soichiro Kita, Mitsu Kono, Sankuro Ogasawara, Dr. Masamichi Royama, Dr. Masataka Royama, Dr. Masataka Ota and Yadanji Nakajima.

At the meeting the attendants adopted a resolution, in close cooperation with Government researchers, to find ways and means to develop industries in the Southern Regions.

As a first step, the conferees decided to draw up and carry out measures for transfer to the Southern Areas of surplus manpower in Nippon which will result from adjustment of industrial enterprises.

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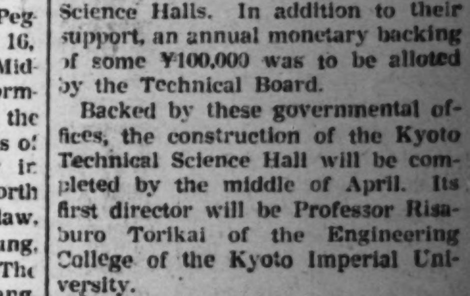
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A PAGE FROM HISTORY

(The following article regarding the origin of the national flag of Japan and the history of this country's ancient traditions originally appeared in Professor Kenzo Akiyama's History of Nippon, from which it is reproduced with the permission of the Kokusai Bunka Shinkokai.)

(Continued From Yesterday)

Such being the case, the conflicts between the "races" centering in the Yamato and Izumo districts mentioned in the Nippon Shoki were actually not between different races, but between the Imperial Clan centered in Yamato and outside clans which had not yet come under the authority of the Throne. The outside clans were collectively referred to under the symbolic name of Izumo.

It is also to be noted that the Three Imperial Regalias (or Three Sacred Treasures) symbolizing sovereignty, which play an important part at the enthronement ceremonies of the Sovereign and are venerated by the people as symbols of their faith in the traditions of the Empire, find their origin in mythology. The Sacred Mirror is enshrined at the Ko-dai-jingu of Ise as the spirit of Amaterasu O-mikami, the Sacred Sword at Atsuta Jinju in Nagoya and the Sacred Jewel (Magatama) in the Imperial Palace in Tokyo.

We shall direct our attention here mainly to the social development from the time of Jimmu Tenno.

For a period of nine reigns beginning with Jimmu Tenno, the Sovereign's consort came from the influential clans (uji) outside of the Imperial clan, according to the genealogical records in the Nippon Shoki. This may be considered as an important step in the growth of the nation, indicating as it does the manner in which the Reigning House established intimate relations with powerful clans and thus brought them within the orbit of its authority and influence. From the reign of the 10th Sovereign Sujin Tenno, however, the Nippon Shoki reveals that the Imperial consorts came from the branch lines of the Imperial Family, thus indicating that by this time the Reigning House had firmly established its position as the center of Japanese society.

Until the time of Sujin Tenno, the Sacred Mirror of Amaterasu O-mikami, one of the Three Imperial Regalias, was enshrined in the Sovereign's palace as the uji-gami (clan deity) of the Imperial clan, but in the reign of this Sovereign this sacred object was removed to a village called Kasanui-no-mura and there enshrined, creating a replica to preserve in the palace.

During the succeeding reign, Suinin Tenno's daughter, Yamatohime-no-mikoto, found a new location for the enshrinement of the Sacred Mirror on the banks of the Isuzu River in Ise. This was the origin of the Ko-dai-jingu and thus Amaterasu O-mikami hitherto limited in significance as the deity of the Imperial House, became the center of the faith of the entire people. The Sacred Sword which Yamato-Takeru-no-mikoto took on his military expedition to the eastern part of the country to subjugate the unruly Kumaso tribes was enshrined, following his death, at Atsuta Jingu by his Princess Consort, Miyasu-hime-no-mikoto. The Sacred Jewel was preserved, as it had always been and has been ever since, in the Imperial Palace.

The reign of Sujin Tenno should be noted with importance, for it was during his time that many notable developments took place. He encouraged agriculture, the foundation of the livelihood of the people, by instituting various irrigation projects such as the creation of reservoirs and the digging of ditches. He was the first to institute a system of taxation. One of his notable achievements was the dispatching of four members of the Imperial Family to different parts of the realm to extend the Imperial sway into the provinces.

In the reign of the 13th Sovereign, Seimu Tenno, clan chieftains of wealth and influence were appointed as officials of the Imperial Court to assist in the administration of government, indicating how the Imperial authority was extended and consolidated. Records in the Nippon Shoki, giving the genealogy of the various influential clans from the reign of Sujin Tenno onward serve to show, furthermore, the evergrowing relations of intimacy between them and the Imperial Court with respect to the conduct of State affairs. This fact suggests, at the same time, that by the time of the writing of the Nippon Shoki many of the descendants of the influential clans were holding important state offices and engaged in the administration of the government.

The early cultural development of Japan was greatly stimulated by the migration of people from the continent following the Chosen expedition led by Empress Jingo, consort and regent of the 14th Sovereign, Chuai Tenno, in the 4th century. The Chinese and Chosenese who migrated to this country brought in various arts and crafts in which they were, at the time, more advanced than the Japanese. The contribution of these alien immigrants who were called Kikajin (naturalized subjects) to the cultural development of Japan owed much to the nature of the reception they were accorded by the native stock Japanese. In the first place, Japanese vessels even went to the continent to bring them over. In the second place, they were given the official protection of the Imperial Court, thus providing them with conditions which permitted them to demonstrate their abilities to the fullest extent. In the fact that the Imperial Court was able to extend such generous treatment to the Kikajin may we note the extent to which the Imperial wealth and domains had increased, enabling the Throne to support the new population of alien artists and craftsmen and to promote the industries, in which they were employed. At the same time, these progressive measures served to enhance the Imperial Court finances as observed by the increase in the miyake, or Imperial granaries, further developing the wealth, power and influence of the Reigning House.

Thus, step by step, from the remote times of Jimmu Tenno, Japan gradually evolved from a primitive society into an organized State possessing all the aspects of an advancing civilization. In the reign of the 33rd Sovereign, Suiko Tenno, Japanese civilization made brilliant progress under the leadership of Shotoku Taishi, one of the most eminent figures in the history of early Japanese civilization. This brilliant scholar-statesman who served under Suiko Tenno as Prince Regent was an ardent patron of continental civilization. Himself a person of profound intellect, he encouraged learning and the arts and built one of the greatest monuments to Japanese culture—the Horyu-ji monastery, near Nara, which stands to this very day. It was he who laid the ground work for the Taika Reform of 646 which took place only a generation after his death and prepared the way for one of the most brilliant epochs in the history of Japan—that of Nara

In discussing the organization of early Japanese society, we will again have to remind ourselves that it is exceedingly difficult to know the stage of social development at any given period prior to the time of Shotoku Taishi. All we can do, therefore, is to limit our attention to a general description of society as it existed not far previous to the Taika Reform.

Shortly before the Taika Reform, the social conditions of Japan were far from satisfactory. There was a very great disparity between the rich and poor. On the one hand, there were clans which owned large tracts of land, while on the other, there were those whose land was no larger than a pinhead, as the description goes. As there was a working class attached to the land as tillers, land was the most highly prized property. Such being the prevailing state of affairs, a social re-organization of far-reaching scope was necessary in order to establish the State on strong and healthy foundations. This was the principal aim of the Taika Reform.

It seems to be the general belief that Japanese society at that time was based on the shizoku, or family-clan, system. This is inaccurate. Such a system existed much earlier—we cannot say exactly when—when society was still in the primitive stage of development, but by the time of the Taika Reform, the character of society, though founded upon the shizoku system, had undergone great changes. Under the shizoku system, society consisted of units called the uji, composed of a number of households of common ancestry, but by this time these units had developed into something much more complicated and advanced. In the process of national integration around the Throne, which the Nippon Shoki describes, the Imperial Court conferred honorific titles called kabane upon clan chieftains (Uji-no-kami) of wealth and influence. Of these honorific titles there were several kinds such as omi, muraji, atai, obito and miyatsuko of which the nearest counterpart are the present peerage titles of prince, marquis, count, viscount and baron. To each of the clan chieftains holding a title the Imperial Court assigned certain administrative duties. Since these clan chieftains owned extensive domains and there came into being under them a class of tillers attached to the soil called nuhi, it is clear that by the time society reached this stage of development the social organization was far more complex and larger than the simple uji organization.

The members of the kakibe class, being attached to the uji, called themselves according to the name of the clan such as Nakatomibe and Mononobe. On the whole they were engaged in agriculture, but some were engaged in certain specialized industries. For instance, those engaged in making magatama (ancient beads) were called tamazukuribe; those keeping hawks were called takakaibe; those keeping watch over forests were called yamamoribe; and those engaged in the brewing of sake (rice wine) were called sakabe. Those engaged in these various occupations and identifying themselves as kakibe seem largely to have been in the service of the Imperial Court, but, at the same time, it may be conjectured from this that clan chieftains of wealth also had a similar class of workers under them.

The various occupations engaged in by the kakibe were greatly stimulated and developed by the Kikajin, or naturalized subjects, with the technical arts and crafts introduced into this country from the continent since the 4th century. These immigrants of Chinese and Chosenese blood were able to demonstrate their advanced knowledge and skill to the utmost, more perhaps than in their own country where strife was perennial and instability the normal state of society, under the official protection of the Imperial Court. Among the Kikajin there were those without any special ability, but it seems by the records that even these were given some kind of subsidiary occupation to maintain their livelihood. According to the Shinsen Shojiroku, a historical document giving biographical data completed in the 9th century, one-third of all the clans or, to be exact, 710 clans, were the descendants of the Kikajin, indicating the extent of the human traffic from the continent to Japan in the preceding centuries and the nature of the reception accorded the continental immigrants. It also reveals, at the same time, how great was the Japanese desire to welcome them, going even to the extent of sending vessels to the continent to fetch them. Although the Kikajin were registered under a separate category of Imperial subjects and their alien antecedents preserved on the records, it should be noted that they were soon assimilated by the indigenous stock and racially became Japanese.

The Kikajin resided principally in close proximity to the Imperial capital in Yamato—in the vicinity of the present Nara, Kyoto and Osaka—and were engaged in various cultural pursuits in accordance with the wishes and commands of the Imperial Court. They supervised the digging of ditches and the building of dikes to improve agriculture. They engaged in various handicrafts, in building, in music and other arts. Their most significant contribution to the culture and civilization of Japan, however, was the introduction of writing and Buddhism. For these gave the Japanese a medium of expression in writing and in art and enabled them not only to bring out their latent abilities but also to make manifest their native thoughts and ideals.

A superficial observation of the early history of Japan creates the impression that the culture of this country in its early days was developed almost entirely by the Kikajin. A more penetrating observation, however, alters that impression considerably. It will be revealed that though the stimulus and the materials were provided by the Chinese and Chosenese immigrants the guiding spirit at the source of all developments was purely native. Continental culture and institutions were thoroughly studied and skilfully selected and adapted to the peculiar needs of this country. Such products of continental civilization as Buddhism and Confucianism were not transferred bodily, but analyzed and transformed to serve as mediums through which the Japanese could improve and strengthen their own institutions and culture.

It was the awakening of the Japanese mind and consciousness to the needs of improving their country as a result of the intellectual stimulus from the continent that led to an era of reform and finally to the creation of a fully organized State.

In 607 A.D. Shotoku Taishi dispatched to the Sui Court of China the first official mission representing the Japanese nation. The chief emissary was Ono-no-Imoko, but it is to be noted that his mission was composed entirely of priests and students who were descendants of the Kikajin. It may be observed in this connection that such a selection of personnel was motivated by two reasons. In the first place, by the sending of Japanese of Chinese and Chosenese descent, Japan, which had already developed her civilization to a notable degree, would avoid creating any impression of national inferiority as may be the case should the mission be composed of the original stock Japanese. In the second place, the members of the mission would be visiting the land of their ancestors to study their culture and institutions while constantly bearing in mind the practical application of their newly acquired knowledge to the cultural development of the country they represented.

The official letter carried by the mission opened with the words: "The Tenshi (Son of Heaven) of the Sunrise Land writes to the Tenshi of the Sunset Land." However much the Sui Emperor is said to have been annoyed at being thus addressed as an equal, the point to be borne in mind is that it indicates the existence of a national consciousness which prompted the sending of such a mission of study to bring back the advanced products of Chinese civilization—then almost at the zenith of its glory—and thus to strengthen the fabric of Japanese civilization.

When the members of the mission returned to Japan, their eyes were consciously awakened to the urgent need for vast improvements in order to ensure the healthy growth of the nation. They noticed more than ever before that the existing social conditions—the great disparity between the rich and poor—were a serious obstacle to national development. It was this consciousness, enriched by the new knowledge acquired from China, that eventually led to the Taika Reform of 646. The inspiration and direction for the reform came, however, from Shotoku Taishi who in his lifetime [illegible] into motion the forces of consti[illegible]ve change, implanting in the minds of the people the sense of loyalty to the Throne as the center of the Empire.

Mengchiang's Leader Has Led Colorful Life

Prince Te, head of the Federated Autonomous Government of Mongolia who is looked up to as the Second Advent of Genghis Khan by Mongol youths.

Prince Te (Temuchuko-Tung-Lu-Pu) was born in Sunitechi, Hsilinkulomeng, Mengchiang, in January, 1902. In 1919, he was appointed head of the Sunito League and succeeded to the name of Prince Ho-She-Iu-Leng. In 1924, he was made Vice-President of The Hsilingor League, of which his father had at one time been President.

Prince Te's debut on the central political field was in 1925, when he was appointed a member of the High State Council of the government headed by Marshal Tuan Chi-jui. With the dissolution of the Council three months after its formation, he was appointed a member of the newly created Temporary Council. In 1929, in the time of the Nationalist Government, he was made a member of the Administrative Committee for Chahar. By that time, there had been set up the Mongol-Tibetan Council under the direct supervision of the Nationalist government to act as the link between the peoples of Mongolia and Tibet on the one hand and the Central Government on the other.

Made Visit to Nanking

The Mongol-Tibetan Council, however, proved utterly incapable of handling affairs relative to Mongolia. Prince Te, desirous of reconstructing Mongolia, went to Nanking along with several dozen representatives in 1932. The purpose of the visit was twofold: (1) to renovate and invigorate the office of the Mongolian Princes' Representatives at Nanking and (2) to recommend to the Central government a reorganization of the Mongol-Tibetan Committee.

Prince Te met with the opposition of Wu Kuo-lin, head of the office of the Mongolian Princes' Representatives at Nanking and concurrently a member of the Mongol-Tibetan Committee. This opposition also upset the government's unofficial decision to appoint Prince Te a member of the Mongol-Tibetan Committee with a view to its renovation. Prince Te and his party left Nanking in disgust. But this failure served to strengthen his long-cherished resolve for a high-degree autonomy of the Mongols. Just past the age of 30 then, he was full of the ardor of youth. His official positions as chief of the Jassak League and assistant chief of the Hsilingor League, plus his knowledge and zeal stood him in good stead as the leader of a union of the Mongols who had awakened to their race consciousness. By his ingenuity he gave birth to a powerful organization and propelled the autonomous movement.

In July, 1933, a group of 30 odd representatives of the Princes under different leagues, with Prince Te as the central motive power, held a conference at Pailingmiao, Suiyuan, and gave expression to their determination for the unity of the Mongols and the rehabilitation of their land.

Drafted Strong Declaration

At the second conference, held on August 19 of the same year, they drafted a bomb-shell declaration of autonomy. At the third conference on September they passed the draft of a circular announcement of autonomy. In 1934, the Autonomous Government Committee was established at Pailingmiao under the supervision of the Central government. The Committee was made up of Prince Yun, the Chairman; Prince Te, chief secretary and 24 members.

The Committee, the actual control of which was in the hands of Prince Te, had been marching forward toward the progress of autonomy and the construction of Mengchiang. But the Nanking government was displeased with the self-determination principle upheld by Prince Te and his followers, and applied every form of prosecution, including the assassination of Prince Te's secretary, with a view to the collapse of the movement.

At the same time, internal dissension had arisen within the Committee, which was divided into the Eastern and Western Mongolian factions, which vied for power. In view of approaching personal danger, Prince Te left Pailingmiao and returned to Sunitechi, where he contemplated counter-measures. In 1936, he established a military government with Prince Yun and Prince Te as the Chief and Vice-Chief Executive, respectively, at Tehwa, Mengchiang.

Upon the outbreak of the China Affair in 1937, the Mongolian Federated Autonomous Government was created with the same Executives. In July, 1938, Prince Yun passed away and Prince Te succeeded him as the Chief Executive. Subsequently, with the reorganization of the Mengchiang regime into the Federated Autonomous Government of Mongolia, he was elected its Chief Executive.

In his youth Prince Te studied at the Peking Agriculture School. After graduation, he returned to a banner, where under a private teacher he studied the affairs of the West. Widely read in politics, economy, foreign affairs, science, etc., he is well versed in the trend of the world situation, and is looked up to as the Second Advent of Genghis Khan by Mengchiang youths.

Roosevelt Plunges U.S. Into Predicament

(Continued from Page 6)

with the United States in order to preserve peace in the Pacific. Her representatives in Washington sincerely conferred with Roosevelt and the American Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, with only this one object in mind.

But Roosevelt misjudged Japan's conciliatory attitude as a sign of weakness. He ordered Hull to hand an ultimatum with unbearable and humiliating demands to Japan's representatives.

U.S. Was Insincere

It was obvious that Japan could not, and would not, quit the Axis, withdraw her troops from China and French Indo-China, and withdraw her recognition of the Nanking Government. It was even more obvious that the United States never intended to negotiate sincerely with Japan.

As Secretary Hull handed the humiliating demands to the Japanese representatives in Washington, President Roosevelt notified the Army and Navy Commanders at Hawaii that Japan had been given an ultimatum. Warning them that a possible attack on Hawaii must be expected, Roosevelt ordered them to take all necessary measures.

Roosevelt had underestimated Japan all along. Japan's daring attack on Pearl Harbor on December 8, 1941, in which the major part of America's Pacific fleet was crippled was a blow to the war mongering American president. All his plans of gaining complete domination in East Asia by bluff alone were shattered. He was, no doubt, exasperated beyond description on learning of the real strength of Japan's mighty Armed Forces.

Ever since his defiant quarantine speech in Chicago, Roosevelt had been fanning the antipathty of the United States public against the Axis. He has never admitted his failures and miscalculations. The Administration's propaganda organ has been desperately attempting to shift all blame upon the Axis Powers.

But in the not too distant future, the world will learn the truth. Historians will, no doubt, delve into the causes of the present war, and they will point an accusing finger at war monger Roosevelt.

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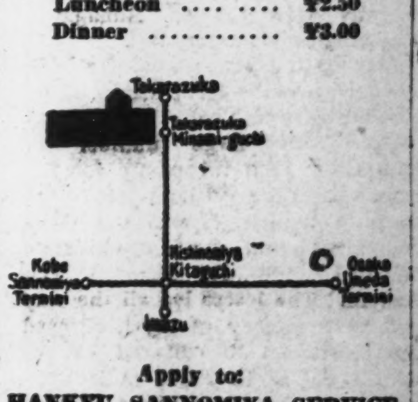

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REVISED LAW TO AID INCREASED SAVINGS

Gov't Given Power to Enforce Any Measures Necessary to Up National Savings

Of the revisions introduced into various laws with the approval of the present session of the Diet, those introduced into the Probationary Financing Adjustment Law are very significant because these revisions, instead of enumerating various means for increasing the savings of the Japanese people at large, provide for the enforcement of any measures considered necessary by the authorities to increase the national savings. Another remarkable point of the present revisions in the law in question is that they authorize the Government to requisition shares in the possession of financing organs and other parties whenever each measure is deemed necessary.

The following are the most conspicuous points of the revisions made in the law in question:

Can Order Conditions

(1) By virtue of the present revisions, the Government has been authorized to order the methods or conditions to be observed by the financing organizations relative to the absorption of funds. For instance, by virtue of the revisions, the authorities are placed in a position to order new kinds of savings to be handled, or sales of special securities started, by the financing organizations. Under special circumstances, the Government may order even non-renumerative methods to be followed by the financing organizations for absorbing the funds. It goes without saying that the economic and financial circles, especially those engaged in the financing business, are required to pay profound attention to the expected effect of the present revisions which authorize the Government to specify methods to be followed by the financing parties in the absorption of funds.

(2) In the second place, the present revisions provide for the issue of securities which will be available for saving purposes only, namely those that are usable for purchasing national bonds, or for being kept as deposits in banks. The issue of such securities may be naturally followed by the establishment of a new kind of fixed deposit. At present the securities in question are divided into two kinds, of 50 sen and ¥1.00. The Government, however, is in a position to issue even ¥50,000 or ¥100,000 securities. The Government may use these securities in making payments. The revision of the law in this respect, therefore, has a great deal to do with Japan's financial policy in the future.

May Increase Premium

(3) In the third place, the present revisions of the law enable the Hypothec Bank to issue other kinds of premium-bearing debentures than savings debentures and patriotic debentures as at present. The bank may increase the biggest premium from $10,000 to ¥50,000 or to even ¥100,000 according to possible changes in the situation.

(4) Some of the local banks and savings banks have been approaching the Government for permission to establish a new kind of savings,—savings that bear premium. By virtue of the present revisions of the law in question, these local and savings banks have been legally authorized to establish a premium-bearing savings, apart from the question of whether or not such kind of savings will be really established.

(5) The present revisions of the law provide either for the exemption of new kinds of savings from taxation, or for reduction of taxation on them without the approval of the Diet.

Handling of National Bonds

(6) The Government, thanks to the revisions of the law, is authorized to order any financing organizations or dealers in securities to engage in the sales and purchases of national bonds and other securities in accordance with the prices and terms specified by the Government. For instance, national bonds have been chiefly handled by post-offices in the past. In the future, the Government may engage the services of commercial banks and other banks for the disposal of national bonds by the authorities.

(7) The Government, thanks to the present revisions of the law, has been authorized, in case of necessity, to order any financing organizations or other parties to sell the shares in their possession to the Wartime Financing Bank or to the Japan Securities Exchange at the current prices. In the future, therefore, the Wartime Financing Bank or the Japan Securities Exchange will be in a position to sell as many shares as necessary in order to prevent undesirable rise of prices.

Bill Clearings

March 18
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	282.975	99.764
Balance	57,444	12.286

Seeing Is Believing

The importance of refrigeration grows in proportion to the quantity of foodstuffs to be kept. A fish of this size would be in a bad case without proper refrigeration. Picture shows the storage room of an ice-making plant and a specimen of the articles stored.

General Meeting of Yokohama Specie Bank Hears Okubo Review China Construction

The following is the continuation of the speech delivered by outgoing president Toshikata Okubo of the Yokohama Specie Bank at the 126th shareholders' general meeting of the bank held on March 10 at the bank's head office in Yokohama and reported on this page in Wednesday's issue. In the part already reported, Mr. Okubo made a general survey of the economic conditions in Japan and Manchoukuo. In this, a review of conditions in North, Central and South China is made.

"Side by side with the enlargement of the peace zones in China, the administrative influence of the National Government of China has risen remarkably. And in view of the hearty cooperation of the Chinese masses with the Japanese people in an endeavor to accelerate the rehabilitation work in the peace zones, the Thai Government formally recognized the National Government in July last year and the Japanese Government sent a special envoy to Nanking in September for the furtherance of the cooperation between the two peoples. In December President Wang Ching-wei came over to our country.

"In North China, construction work is in progress in connection with a large variety of enterprises. At the same time, agricultural products are being harvested smoothly. With the production expansion program put into effect in connection with the mining and other industries, a Barter Conference was held in December between representatives of the Japanese Government and those concerned in Central China.

Money Market Firm

"Reflecting the busy demand for working funds, the money market in North China remained firm for some months. Meanwhile a reform was effected in the financing organs in this district. In addition to the adjustment of money changers' bodies, the Hopei Bank and the East Chahar Bank were reorganized. Simultaneously the Bank of China and the Communications Bank effected their independence from the financing organs in Central China, and resumed their business under the Federal Bank.

"In Tientsin, the money market turned considerably loose on account of the conservative transactions of general merchants in conformity with the authorities' control over their business. But the rise in prices of agricultural products since mid-autumn began to stiffen the money market.

"In Peking, the Pan-North-China Bill Clearing House was founded in October, and the local money changers' organs were simultaneously adjusted.

"In Tsingtao, the local Chamber of Commerce was reorganized and the institution placed under the control of a Commercial Association. With a number of economic organs simultaneously created, the authorities enforced a low-price policy, urging the farming community to cooperate with the authorities in the deliveries of agricultural products.

In Mengchiang

"In Mengchiang, the authorities effected the adjustment of the administrative machinery and established financial organs on a solid basis simultaneously with the arrival of the third anniversary of the Federated Autonomous Government of Mongolia. There was a noticeable gain of agricultural products as compared with preceding years.

"In Central China, the peace movement has made marked progress. With the restoration of peace in the rural pacification zones, there was a gradual increase in the production of mineral ores and supplies of agricultural products, and noticeable gain was scored in the revenue through taxes. With regard to the collection and deliveries of general commodities, a number of guilds jointly organized by the Japanese and Chinese people are carrying on the work.

"In July last year the Bank of Japan granted a loan of ¥100,000,000 to the Central Reserve Bank of China, enabling the latter to extend its fiduciary limit.

"During July and August, the authorities prohibited the circulation of the old fapi over an extensive area. In November they carried out a final and all-round exchange of the old fapi for the Central Reserve Bank notes in the three provinces of Kiangsu, Anhwei and Chekiang, in Shanghai and in the Special City of Nanking, and thereby succeeded in realizing the complete unification of the currencies in Central China.

Price Commission Set Up

"With regard to the price of general commodities, the authorities organized a Central Price Commission in September, and charged this commission with the mission of regulating prices in accordance with the regulations set forth in the ordinances promulgated in July.

"In Shanghai, a conference was held in December for the interchange of commodities between North China and Central China in accordance with the commodity interchange schedule previously mapped out in connection with the imports and exports of staple products.

"The money market remained loose till it perceptibly stiffened in response to a fair demand for funds that subsequently arose for the collection of agricultural products in the hinterland. The transactions of American dollars, Hongkong dollars and pound sterling were prohibited from July onwards.

Nanking Commerce Chamber

"In Nanking, a new Chamber of Commerce and Industry made its start in September to accelerate the development of commercial transactions and industrial operations. At the same time, deliveries of rice have been stabilized thanks to the inauguration of a rice delivery body jointly organized by the Japanese and Chinese authorities.

"In Hankow, a Central Commodity Price Control Commission was organized in November. This Commission inaugurated a registration system for the movement of staple commodities. The Central Reserve Bank opened a branch in Hankow in August.

"In South China, there is a remarkable progress made in the restoration of general industries and the traffic business. With the going into effect of the foodstuff rationing system, the Chinese masses are assured of smooth supplies of foodstuffs. The circulation of the Hongkong dollar was prohibited from August onwards in and around Canton and Swatow. The local currencies have been unified in the form of the Army scrips and the Central Reserve Bank notes.

"In Hongkong, the authorities devaluated in July the exchange rate of the Hongkong dollar to the ratio four to one against the Army scrips, and demonstrated the all-round influence of the Army scrips following the creation of an exchange house."

FIBER INDUSTRIES NOW REORGANIZING

Major Changes Being Made to Make Idle Equipment Available for Arms Production

"There is no such thing in wartime Japan as a peacetime industry. The fiber industry is also a munitions industry," were the words of Shingo Tsuda, president of the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company. True to his words, the fiber industry of Japan is now undergoing a major reorganization to contribute to Japan's fighting strength, says the Tokyo Shimbun.

Soon after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the first retrenchment of the spinning industry was carried out throughout Japan. The 77 leading cotton spinning companies of the country were reorganized into 14 blocs respectively headed by the Dai Nippon Spinning Company, Toyo Spinning Company, Fukushima Spinning Kyodo Association, Naigai Men Kyodo Association, Asahi Spinning Company, Yamato Spinning Company, Kurashiki Spinning Company, Kureha Spinning Kyodo Association, Chubu Spinning Kyodo Association, Central Spinning Kyodo Association, Kanegafuchi Spinning Company, Fuji Spinning Company, Nisshin Spinning Company, and Nitto Spinning Kyodo Association.

Staple Fiber Industry

Meanwhile, the rayon and staple fiber industry was subjected to major reorganizations. In the first retrenchment, 33 leading companies with 77 factories were reorganized into 14 blocs, which in the second retrenchment were further reduced to five headed by the Japan Rayon Company, Toyo Spinning Company, Daido Spinning Company, Asahi Benberge Company, and the Shonan Rayon Company. Retrenchment was also effected in the woolen industry, where 37 leading companies were reorganized into 8 blocs. These eight have finally been reduced into 7 blocs headed by the Japan Woolen Textile Company, Toyo Spinning Company, Kanegafuchi Spinning Company, Dai Nippon Spinning Company, Toa Spinning Company, Daido Spinning Company, Kurashiki Spinning Company respectively.

After the retrenchment, it has been decided that these industries should be worked on the basis of close cooperation between different blocs. For instance, the cotton and woolen spinning mills belonging to each bloc are to be worked on the following basis:

	Under operation	In suspension	Closed
	(In percentages)		
Cotton spinning mills	50	30	20
Woolen spinning mills	60	30	10

The adjustment of the rayon and staple fiber industry has been fixed on the basis of the production by various mills belonging to each bloc, instead of on the number of mills as in the cases of the cotton and woolen spinning industries.

Further Adjustment

The later development of the War of Greater East Asia has necessitated a further adjustment of all spinning industries in Japan, so that some of the factory equipment and surplus labor may be transferred to munitions factories in order to suit the decisive war structure of 1943-44. As the result of the final retrenchment, the blocs of cotton spinning companies have been reorganized into a few of 1,000,000 spindles each, and about 20 per cent of the factory equipment has been transferred to munitions factories. Of the remaining mills, 50 per cent are kept under operation and the rest placed in suspension. Meanwhile, about 60 per cent of the woolen mills are retained in operation, and 40 per cent suspended for the time being. The rayon and staple fiber industries are also expected to undergo a major reorganization at no distant date.

Thus, in order to meet the wartime requirements of the country, all the spinning companies are delivering the equipment of all idle factories to be used for the production of various important materials, and are transferring such factory buildings to various parties engaged in munitions industries. Many of the rayon and staple fiber factories have been converted into butanol and isooctane plants, while some of the cotton spinning factories have been transformed for the manufacture of aircraft parts. Thus, the spinning circles of Japan are now making the greatest possible contribution to the expansion of the fighting strength of the country.

AGRICULTURE IN MINDANAO

Farming Possibilities of This Philippine Island Probed by South Seas' Economic Institute; History of Development Given

With an area of more than 5,700,000 hectares essentially adapted to agricultural pursuits, of which only a small percentage has as yet been brought under cultivation, Mindanao of the Philippine Islands is full of agricultural possibilities and it would be necessary for more than one million of our Japanese people to emigrate and settle there permanently as agricultural pioneers to assist in the thorough prosecution of the War of Greater Asia in an economic way. So argues Hoju Miyoshi, an authority on southern affairs and a non-regular member of the staff in the South Seas Economic Research Institute, in the March issue of the magazine Nanyo Keizai Kenkyu or the Study of South Sea Economy.

Historical Survey

In support of his argument, he gives a detailed account of the history of the Philippines as an agricultural country, with particular reference to Mindanao Island; what kinds of agricultural products are most suitable for cultivation there and how and why the island is in a position to contribute to the prosecution of the holy war Japan is now fighting.

Essentially, the Philippine Islands as a country is founded on agriculture, and consequently there are scarcely any manufacturing plants on a large scale, with the exception of sugar refineries. What factories there are sawing mills, repair-shops for ships, cement manufacturing works and beer breweries, all of which are run on rather a small scale and are few in number. During prewar days, it depended almost entirely on Japan, the United States, and some European countries for the supply of daily necessaries. The NEPA was in reality no more than a movement for promotion of national economy on the strength of increased agricultural outputs, and it does not seem that the movement was set on food with the deliberate design to prevent importation by developing industries at home.

Sugar Took First Place

Among the staple agricultural products in the Philippines, sugar occupied first place in the volume of export, which amounted to 115,000,000 pesoes in value, followed by copra, palm oil, Manila hemp and tobacco, which respectively brought in 21,980,000 pesoes, 40,000,000 pesoes, 43,200,000 pesoes, and 10,000 pesoes to the islands. Sugar accounted for 43.2 per cent of the total exports from the Philippines, the greater portion of which was being exported to the United States. The principal producing district of sugar was Negros, Manila hemp being mainly produced in Mindanao, Leyte and Albay, while the growing of tobacco was limited to the northern part of Luzon.

The history of the development of the Philippines endorses the argument that the territory was originally established on an agricultural basis. It is recorded that in April 1586 the Spaniards then residing in Manila, numbering several hundred, held a mass meeting, at which a resolution was passed in favor of the promulgation of an agricultural immigration law along the following lines:

Resolution Adopted

"The Spanish Government shall immigrate farmers and their families into the Philippines. Those immigrants shall be exempt from all public charges and military service. They, however, shall not be permitted to change their occupation as farmers as long as they remain in the Philippines."

Accordingly, a petition was submitted to the King of Spain for the adoption of this resolution, but somehow or other the plan was not carried into effect. Even if the petition had been granted, however, it would have effected only Luzon or Visayas Islands, because Mindanao would not have been taken into consideration, so unimportant it was considered in the eyes of the Spaniards in those days.

Thus the Philippines even since prior to the arrival of the Spaniards made agriculture its main industry. Following the Negritoes, the Indonesians settled in this region and later the Malaysians. These latter two races were farmers who lived on Indian corn, potatoes or rice of their own growing, but not nomads in the mountains or on the sea who depended on stock-raising or fishing for their livelihood.

Farming Population

The census-taking in the Philippines was conducted on three occasions in the past, namely in 1903, 1918 and 1941. The results obtained in 1903, however, appear to have been quite inaccurate because it was only a very short time after the islands were occupied by the United States and so no good facilities for census-taking were yet available.

According to the returns for 1918, the peasant proprietors numbered 1,955,000 and the areas under crop totalled 4,480,800 hectares. In 1934, arable land was estimated at 18,590,000 hectares, of which an area of 4,260,000 hectares was under cultivation, representing 26 per cent of the total area of the Philippine islands.

The Philippines covers a total area of 299,400 square kilometers, of which 105,899 square kilometers are occupied by Luzon and 95,317 square kilometers by Mindanao. When Mindanao is divided into the forest area and agricultural area, the former covers 1,030,940 hectares and the latter 3,733,110 hectares, showing that the agricultural area is wider than the forest area by more than 1,700,000 hectares. This is the case, for instance, with Cagayan, Isabela, Pangasinan, Bulacan, Pampanga, Laguna, Rizal, Sorsogon, Taylac, Batangas and Cavite in Luzon Island and Iloilo, Cebu and Bohol in Visayas Islands. However, instances where the forest area is about equal or larger than the agricultural area can be found in Agsan and Cotabato in Mindanao, Mountain Province and Nueva Vizcaya in Mindro and Zambales on Parawan Island. Although the forest area in Agsan state is estimated to exceed the farming area it is probably due to the incompleteness of survey, and as the development works made head way it will be found that the catchment basin of the Agsan River is considerably wider than is at present estimated and that the same remarks apply to the catchment area of the Pulangi River in Cotabato state.

SPOTS WELL TRADED THOUGH MART QUIET

Price Movement Remains Fractional in Long Terms; Bussan Up

Aside from a fair volume of transactions on the spot market, the Tokyo Stock Exchange was continuously quiet and featureless yesterday.

In the long-term section, the price movement remained fractional and a similar trend developed on the short-term section.

The spot market was comparatively bullish. Mitsui Bussan bounced up ¥3.00 in anticipation of a call on its new shares, and Kawanami Industrial rose ¥1.70, its new ¥1.20, Tokyo Shearing ¥1.30, Chosen Hydro-Electric Power, new ¥1.20, Aichi Clock and Showa Petroleum ¥1 each.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

First Section

	—Delivery— Mar.	Apr.	May
Kanebo Spinning (50)	127.8	——	——
Nisshin Spinning (50)	85.6	86.1	86.7
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	——	——	71.0
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	99.8	——	101.4
Kanegafuchi Ind (50)	78.2	78.2	67.0
Showa Elec Ind (50)	84.0	84.4	84.0
Japan Nitrogen (50)	——	....	73.4
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	93.2	——	92.7
O. S. K. (50)	84.0	84.1	84.4
Nissan Steamship (50)	——	68.1	——
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	85.4	86.5	85.9
Ishihara Ind (50)	66.7	67.1	66.2
Third Section			
Furukawa Elec Ind (50)	113.0	113.0	114.0
M'bishi Elec Mach (50)	141.9	142.0	140.4
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	——	——	65.1
Japan Beer (50)	——	——	95.7
Asahi Glass (50)	94.6	94.0	92.9
Toa Tobacco (50)	101.9	——	102.4
Manchou Tobacco (50)	92.4	92.6	92.1

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Exch. new	85.9	6.1	5.6	86.1
N. Y. K., new	78.7	8.7	8.7	78.7
M'bishi Heavy Ind.	95.6	5.8	5.5	95.5
Kanebo Spin. new	75.0	5.2	5.1	75.1
Teikoku Rayon. new	71.0	1.1	1.0	71.0
Hitachi Iron Works	92.6	2.8	2.5	92.7
Osaka Exch. new	——	43.8	3.5	43.5
Japan Steel Tube	68.7	8.7	8.5	——
Japan Oil	73.5	3.6	3.4	73.4
S. M. R.	75.2	5.2	5.2	75.2
N. Y. K., old	92.6	2.8	2.6	92.8
Hokkaido Coal	——	73.5	73.5	73.5
Kanebo Spin. old	127.6	7.6	7.6	——
Toyo Rayon. new	57.9	8.0	7.9	58.0
Kokura Iron Works	54.5	4.5	4.5	——
Japan Beer. new	46.6	6.6	6.4	46.4
Japan Sugar. new	65.5	5.5	5.2	65.2
Ensuiko Sugar	61.0	4.0	3.8	——
Japan Mining	61.4	1.4	1.3	61.3
Manchou Heavy Ind.	61.8	1.8	1.6	——

DERRIS PRODUCTION IS LARGE IN SOUTH

Liquid From Roots and Stems Of Plant Used for Making Insecticides, Fish Poison

Derris is a plant peculiar to the southern regions, especially Malai and the East Indies. The roots and stems of this plant yield a liquid which is used for preparing insecticides and fish poison. In bygone days it was also used in making arrow poison. Essentially the liquid contains tubatoxin and toxic resins.

An article in the March number of the Kokusei Graph points out that the East Indies stands next to Malai in terms of production of derris and that a large volume of it was shipped to various countries in the world.

The article follows in brief:

"It is worthy of attention that a surplus production has been annually reported in the southern regions so far as regards the cultivation of derris. During 1939, Malai produced 1,480 tons, Java 418 tons, Sumatra 167 tons, the Philippines 145 tons, Sarawak 70 tons, Taiwan 25 tons and the rest of the southern regions 22 tons, making an annual total production of 2,327 tons. (Note—In the 'rest of the southern regions' are included the outer areas of the East Indies except Sumatra, the former British North Borneo, Bismark Islands, New Guinea and the northern part of Burma.)

Started in 1935

"In the East Indies, the cultivation of derris was started somewhere around 1935. Previously the wild growths of this plant had been picked up and shipped abroad.

"It is learned that the wild growths of derris originally thrived on the coast lines of Sumatra as well as on the deserted and swampy tracts of land on the same island. And it was with reason that derris shipped from Sumatra to Singapore should have occupied the major half of its exports from the East Indies.

"It appears that some Chinese people living in the southern regions started the cultivation of derris before 1935 for the purpose of marketing their harvests for consumption among caisers. Prior to the current War of Greater East Asia, however, the cultivation of this plant was mostly conducted by the Europeans or Americans residing in these regions. Their derris plantations were located on the eastern and western shores of Sumatra as well as in North Sumatra and Java, while the farms cultivated by native inhabitants were generally found on the western parts of Java, Sumatra and Borneo. The majority of these plantations and farms lie in the neighborhood of rubber plantations.

Japan Imported Most

"Many countries imported derris from the southern regions until its shipments were handicapped by the current war. About 1935 Japan ranked first in the volume of imports of the product. Subsequently the United States led the list. As a consequence, grading standards for shipments to the United States and Japan were determined according to the percentages of rotenone contents, whereas grading standards for shipments to Britain were determined according to the percentages of ether contents.

"In the former British Borneo, derris cultivation thrived fairly in the vicinity of Sarawak, and its catch-crop was harvested in and around Kuchin.

"For the five years preceding the current war, derris shipped from Borneo fetched $26,300 during 1935, $14,900 during 1936, $20,000 during 1937, $7,000 during 1938 and $1,860 during 1939. The gradual fall in the volume of shipments is ascribable to the advanced cost of cultivation. It deserves notice that the majority of shipments went to Singapore whence they were transhipped to many countries.

"The cultivation of derris in North Borneo is conducted on a minor scale as compared with the plantations in and around Sarawak. As a matter of fact, the annual production in the former was estimated at 1,600 tons. The local inhabitants used to pick up the roots of derris from the wild growths for use as fish poison.

"In former years a Japanese concern cultivated derris in the neighborhood of Tawao where the annual production stood at approximately 7,000 tons, but this concern subsequently gave up the cultivation by reason of a rise in the cost of production."

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. With Prev. Day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	86.10	+0.20
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	78.70	—
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	75.10	—0.10
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.15	Same

Lumber Body Active

The Greater East Asia Forestry and Lumber Association, which has been supplying different lumber and forestry industry companies in the southern regions with required services of skilled workmen, is now expected to send to the south various materials indispensable for the development of the forestry wealth in those regions. The Association, to begin with, will make use of the equipment of the lumber factories in Japan which have been closed due to the adjustment of the industry.

N.Y.K. Manager

It was announced by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha on March 18 that Minoru Ikoma had been appointed as manager of the Shanghai office and that Shogo Yanase, one of the managing directors, as his successor. It will be recalled that Mr. Ikoma successively assumed the managership of the New York office and of the Seattle office till he came back to Japan some time ago to head the passenger section at the head office in Tokyo.

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JAVA
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TOKYO, FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1943

Welcome Mr. Ba Maw!

The Japanese nation extends its most heartfelt welcome to Mr. Ba Maw, Chief of the Administrative Council of Burma, and the other high Burmese officials who have arrived in Tokyo on a visit of marked auspiciousness. The occasion is indeed an auspicious one, for it affords an opportunity for the Japanese people to show their feelings toward a great personage for whom they have come to hold high regard.

It is a rare pleasure for the Japanese public to welcome a character with a career as distinguished and courageous as Mr. Ba Maw. With his background of broad education and travels abroad, as a scholar and jurist alone he deserves deep respect. But added to these accomplishments is his record as a great political leader and champion of the ideals of his people. As Premier of Burma in the days of British rule, he sought constantly to emancipate his people from the control of their alien masters until his effective activities brought about his ejection from office and later imprisonment at the hands of the British. Then as martyr to the cause of his nation's aspirations, he led and inspired his followers until the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia providentially brought Japan as a powerful friend to assist in the realization of his ideal. And finally his most recent work as Chief of the Administrative Council which the Japanese Army has set up to supplant the ousted British rule has brought his nation an additional step closer to his ultimate goal. To such a great man Japan is happy to accord a most respectful welcome.

The welcome which the Japanese nation accords to Mr. Ba Maw, however, is also a token of goodwill to the entire Burmese nation as well as to this honored guest. Sympathizing deeply with the plight of the Burmese people during the years of their oppression under British rule, the Japanese nation rejoices that it has been able to render significant aid in bringing about their emancipation. Now as Burma faces an ever-increasingly hopeful future, Japan seizes this opportunity to manifest its best wishes through its welcome to the distinguished representative of the Burmese nation.

Most auspicious is Mr. Ba Maw's visit also in that it demonstrates anew the perfect solidarity and strength of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. It furnishes another example of the intimate cooperation which all the peoples of this part of the world are manifesting in the common task of achieving their respective rightful national destinies. It provides another proof of the inevitability of the utter defeat of the Anglo-American intruders who maliciously seek to oppose the Asiatic peoples who are so firmly united in their joint endeavor.

American Inconsistencies

Secretary of State Cordell Hull, returning this week from a vacation to Florida, made the significant comment that he was quite in agreement with the recently reported statement of British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden to the effect that "we must not reach hasty conclusions about the duration of this war." He added, "It will be, according to all reasonable and practical calculations, more long drawn out than we might in hasty judgment decide."

Secretary Hull's comment is significant because it is diametrically opposed to the propaganda rampant in the United States and Britain concerning a post-war world organization. The British Foreign Secretary too is now in Washington for the avowed purpose of discussing with President Roosevelt and high American authorities the "successful solution of post-war problems."

The latest to join this chorus of futile post-war settlement talk—futile because there is no basis whatsoever for any optimism by the anti-Axis camp for a favorable conclusion of the war—is none other than Herbert Hoover, President of the United States from 1929 to 1932. In a speech last Monday at Des Moines before the legislature of the State of Iowa, he said that the purpose of the war, which he described as the most terrible in three centuries, is "to make lasting peace." For the realization of this objective, he declared that a new approach was necessary in the solution of the problems of ideologies, economic pressures, and imperialism as well as the complexes of fear, hate and revenge, which he said have caused all wars.

Former President Hoover's utterance obviously was an attempt to place himself before the eyes of the American people now already speculating about the 1944 presidential election. It shows that he is receptive to another term in the White House. His advice of course comes too late but is nevertheless significant in that it is a flat admission of the American Government's mistaken policies of foreign intervention and economic pressures which brought on the War of Greater East Asia.

Had the United States minded its own business and pursued a hands-off policy regarding East Asia, it would not be in the war that has already delivered a heavy blow to American prestige and bids fair to cause the country's undoing. Had the United States respected Japan's right to engage in legitimate trade and refrained from its embargoes against Japan, it might have been at peace today with a country that was its second best customer in the world. For one of the Imperial Government's basic proposals in the Washington negotiations was the resumption of trade relations to the two countries' mutual benefit.

The masses of the American people are to be pitied, for they are told one thing today and then the reverse tomorrow. Certainly they must be in the wilderness concerning the war. Even the erudite New York Times has been guilty of this gross inconsistency. A few days ago it caustically observed that while the so-called United Nations are talking about a post-war world and the possibility of a third world war, the Germans are concentrating on winning this war first. It said, "The need of the hour is therefore not quarrels about the peace but the closest possible cooperation in the winning of the war." On Monday, however, the paper said that it was impossible to overestimate the importance of the conference that is now taking place in Washington between President Roosevelt and British Foreign Secretary Eden for the discussion of post-war problems. Can anything be more inconsistent?

The primary reason Eden is in Washington is to lend a hand if possible to the patching up of the new controversy that has been caused between the Soviet Union and the United States by the recent statements of Ambassador Standley and Vice-President Wallace. For the British cannot afford to see any further deterioration of the anti-Axis war front.

All the fanfare notwithstanding, the current talks in the United States about a post-war world based on unconditional surrender of the Axis are nothing but an admission of America's own serious plight.

The Mirror of Nature

For pure clear reflections in the water one look at the lakes of Japan. These lakes are the source of many streams and waterfalls. Nature has doubled her already generous supply of natural beauty by placing these perfect mirrors up in the mountain ranges in great number. Most of them are of volcanic origin, and the Japanese see in their round forms and luminous surfaces a suggestion of the polished bronze mirrors once used in every home. Five lakes are distributed around the base of Fuji, as if in answer to the painter's quest for inverted views of that great mountain. (Excerpt from "The Beauty of Japan.").

A Year Ago Today

March 19, 1942

With the command of Mindoro Island secured by the Japanese Forces and the only remaining supply route cut off as a result, the United States and Philippines forces on Corregidor and Bataan Peninsula are now compelled to choose between death or surrender. Establishing air bases at Mindoro, Cebu, Bohol and on other islands, the United States and Philippines forces have been attempting to prolong their resistance, but in vain.

* * *

Collaborating with the Japanese Army attacking United States and Philippine troops on the Bataan Peninsula, the Imperial Naval Force operating in the Philippines has been scoring brilliant achievements at Mindanao, Cebu, Mindoro and other islands, as well as in waters of the Philippine archipelago.

* * *

With the bloodless advance of Japanese Units having been made to secure peace and order following the complete and unconditional surrender of the enemy forces in the Netherlands East Indies, the eastern part of Java Island has been placed under control of the Japanese.

* * *

General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander of the British forces in India and Burma, and Chiang Kai-shek are trying to pass the buck to each other for recent Anglo-American military failures in Burma.

* * *

Following up closely their successful landings at Salamaua and Lae, on the southeastern coast of New Guinea, powerful Japanese columns are striking inland toward Markham Height, northwest of Port Moresby.

WARMONGER ROOSEVELT DRAGS U.S. INTO TRAGIC PREDICAMENT

President Now Virtual Dictator of America—Is Determined to Make White House His Permanent Home

By MASAYOSHI MURAYAMA
(From the Gaiko Hyoron)

No president of the United States has had his idiosyncracies so reflected in his administration as President Roosevelt. The present American leader is not a revolutionist. He is not a scholar, nor is he a statesman. He is a professional politician, in every sense of the term.

In the past 150 years of American history, no person has so audaciously made political capital of his presidency to become the virtual dictator that Roosevelt is today. Ever since he rode into the White House on the Democratic ticket in March 1933, he slowly but steadily amassed greater powers until he eventually came to control even the destiny of his country.

Before we can see how Roosevelt became a virtual dictator, it is necessary for us to know the conditions which existed within the United States before and after his incumbency in 1933.

The financial panic which hit the United States in the fall of 1929 was unprecedented in economic history. Stock prices fell sharply, dropping $500,000,000 in one jump. More than 25,000,000 investors were practically wiped out. Tens of thousands were forced to declare bankruptcy, and 10,000,000 unemployed pounded the pavements in search of jobs which were not available.

The Republican incumbent at the time, President Hoover, desperately attempted to stave off further panic by stressing the urgency of curtailing living standards and encouraging frugality.

Wanted New Leader

But America was dissatisfied with the conservative policy of President Hoover, and looked forward to the rise of a politican who could, at least, paint glowing pictures of the future.

About this time across the Atlantic, a rejuvenated Germany under the National Socialist Party, set out to right the wrong at Versailles and establish a New Order in Europe.

Thus, was the stage set for Roosevelt's entry into the political picture. It was destined to have a considerable effect on the course of developments, not only in the United States, but throughout the entire world.

In June 1932, the Governor of New York, still green as far as presidential timber was concerned, and little known outside his state, gained the Democratic nomination for President. In his campaign speeches he accused the Republican candidate for re-election, the veteran Hoover, as the most wanton squanderer of national revenue the United States had ever seen. He promised drastic reductions in Government expenditures if he were elected president.

Financially hard up, the American people sat up and took notice. Roosevelt pledged a complete readjustment of America's economic structure. He promised a New Deal for the people of America. One promise followed another. Each buoyed the hopes of the people to greater heights.

Roosevelt's Administrative Ability

One of Roosevelt's first acts after becoming president was to close all the banks in the country for a short period. This, he followed by the establishment of a Federal Emergency Relief Administration, the National Recovery Administration, and other new administrative bodies designed as depression antidotes.

He launched a huge public works program, and an elaborate plan of industrial recovery was carried out, on which alone, the administration spent more than $3,000,000,000. All these plans were designed to bring about recovery, but they only helped to worsen the situation.

Although Roosevelt had promised to cut national spending, the end of his first year in office saw Government expenditures soaring. His Jewish Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau's relief dollars which were doled out throughout the country discouraged private initiative. "Why work for a living when you can live better on dole," was the general sentiment of the lower working classes.

Alarmed at the adverse internal developments, the conservative element in the United States openly denounced the New Deal. However, Labor strongly supported the Administration because its policies had been friendly. Roosevelt was shrewdly catering to labor and the masses, for they constituted the greatest majority of the voting public. Under his leadership, the United States plunged headlong into financial chaos.

Toward the end of his first term, President Roosevelt realized that his New Deal Program was not bringing about financial recovery to the country as quickly as he had predicted. Government expenditures soared, instead of reducing, as he had promised.

Immediately after his re-election, "Free" America turned suddenly towards controlled economy. The former president, Herbert Hoover, criticized Roosevelt at this time. He accused the New Deal Boss of overriding his presidential authority.

Hoover denounced Roosevelt's domestic policies and warned that they were leading the country to ruin. Later, various sections of the New Deal Program for economic recovery were declared unconsitutional by the Supreme Court and dropped.

Situation Becomes Worse

During Roosevelt's second term, the domestic situation in the United States turned from bad to worse. Labor organizations became more powerful, and at the same time, more unreasonable. Administrative expenditures continued to rise and the national debt reached unprecedented figures. Roosevelt and his Brain Trust reached out for more powers. The reshuffle of the United States Supreme Court was the natural result.

But America's would-be dictator met opposition. Failure had shadowed his every move since 1933. America's financial situation was now beyond readjustment. The temporary prosperity resulting from Government spending and the dole system began to wane. And New Dealers denounced Roosevelt for abusing his presidential powers, and they criticized the President's social experiment.

Roosevelt realized that a grave crisis was confronting him again. He found conditions at home irretrievable, but fate intervened and dragged him and America in an unexpected direction. It was the growing political tension in Europe, and its accompanying economic instability.

Uncertainties in Europe caused capital to flow into America, giving the United States the chance to straighten out her financial woes, if only she could readjust everything at home. President Roosevelt, a true professional politician, who knew the pyschology of his people well, did not let this opportunity escape.

Ever since his re-election, he had been waiting for some development to cover up the failure of his New Deal policies. He also had the burning ambition of leaving his name behind in history. Here was a chance to do both. Roosevelt wasted no time in appearing on the great stage of international politics. The occasion was the opening of Chicago's great new bridge, which was completed in 1937.

Quarantine Speech

In his now famous Chicago address, Roosevelt declared that there were at present Governments in various parts of the world which respected, neither treaties nor the rights of peoples. Freedom-loving peoples of the world should unite their efforts so that international peace and order could be restored.

The president said that America was determined not to be drawn into war, but that she would not refuse to cooperate in securing and maintaining peace. He made it clear that the United States does not intend to sit by idly and see the world plunge into disorder and panic.

This address was called the quarantine speech because Roosevelt declared that all war-loving nations should be quarantined. He did not openly reveal which countries he was referring to, but it was obvious they were Japan, Germany, and Italy.

The American public listened, stunned, to the President's address. Roosevelt had decided the course America would take in international affairs. He, at least, succeeded in diverting public attention from his successive failures at home.

However, the amendment to the Neutrality Act which was passed in May 1937, five months before the President's quarantine speech, had clearly emphasized America's desire to keep out of foreign wars. Thus, it was only natural that Roosevelt again became the target of public criticism.

But war-mongering Roosevelt was not concerned. He saw that at least his New Deal failures would be forgotten for the time being. In a message to Congress in January 1938, he outlined a gigantic National Defense Armament Program. Declaring that the international situation was strained to the breaking point, Roosevelt warned that every country must be prepared to meet any emergency. Although America intended to respect all treaties, she must have sufficient arms to insure peace and order, he said.

Roosevelt made this proposal for two reasons. First, he hoped it would solve the Administration's domestic worries and improve the financial situation. Second, it was a defiant challenge to the "Have Not" nations that America intended to fight for the maintenance of status quo.

Asks Billion Dollars

President Roosevelt asked Congress for over a billion dollars for naval construction, and he, thus, gained the support of many capitalists who had previously opposed him.

Thus, America sped merrily on the path to disaster, led by their dictator president. From 1937 until the outbreak of the present war in Europe, America swept away the tradition set forth by George Washington to keep free of foreign entanglements. But public opinion was still strongly against war.

The success of Roosevelt's plans which depended on meddling in world politics was being jeopardized. Roosevelt then launched a campaign of vicious lies to fan hate against the Axis.

When the Panay Incident broke out on the Yangtze River, he and the State Department whipped national sentiment against Japan. American newspapers, radio and magazines played up the incident as a national disgrace.

Later the Federal Bureau of Investigation activities against international spies created a sensation in the United States. From the motion picture screens throughout the country, the Chief of America's FBI, J. Edgar Hoover, warned the people to be on the lookout for enemy spies. This of course, was a mere propaganda stunt. Counter espionage by the citizens in the United States, the greatest melting pot in the world, was ridiculous.

While he incited antipathy against Germany, Italy, and Japan, President Roosevelt waited for the outbreak of hostilities in Europe and prepared the United States for war. After the quarantine speech, America began to apply economic pressure against the Axis. Roosevelt was obviously challenging Japan, Germany, and Italy.

Conspires Against Germany

Covertly, America's president was conspiring against Germany. It is no longer a secret that, Roosevelt transferred the United States representative in Moscow, Ambassador Bullitt, to Paris for the explicit purpose of inciting the French and Dutch Government leaders against Germany. Thus, Roosevelt was pleased beyond description when Bullitt telephoned him at the White House, the first news that war had broken out in Europe.

To the war mongering American president it was music to his ears. It was just what he had been waiting and hoping for. Roosevelt was happy because now his political future was assured. America, too, now had a chance to expect financial recovery because of the war boom.

With the fall of France in June 1940, Roosevelt embarked on a more positive "Aid to Britain" policy. America which had acted as the arsenal for the democracies was dragged further towards the European conflict. She was heading straight into another foreign war, despite the efforts of her Isolationists.

As the 1940 presidential campaign approached, Roosevelt knew that by utilizing the international situation, he could remain in office for yet another term. He knew that although the Americans were still against war, they hoped for the return of prosperity such as that enjoyed during the first World War. He also knew that the Government's home propaganda to instill hate against the Axis was still incomplete, and that America's unpreparedness was influencing public opinion against war.

Thus, President Roosevelt promised a strict neutrality stand for the United States before the elections of 1940. However the sweeping victories of the German armies against France and Poland left the American public bewildered. The Administration's home propaganda began to take effect, and American public opinion gradually swung against the Axis.

U.S.S.R. Enters War

The Soviet entry into the European war saved Britain from disaster, and President Roosevelt from embarrassment. It diverted the Luftwaffe's incessant attacks from Britain to the Eastern Front and Roosevelt's attention to the Pacific. America was still unprepared for war, but Roosevelt saw the chance of capitalizing on the turn of events. He planned at this time to secure a greater foothold on East Asia by bluff alone, and at the same time, to evade Britain's appeals for positive military aid. Roosevelt's administration began to increase its pressure against Japan. The freezing of Japanese assets in July 1941 was in retaliation against the advance of Japanese troops in French Indo-China.

Warmonger Roosevelt now also saw hopes for the realization of his plans for a two-ocean Navy which he had advocated 24 years before when serving as Undersecretary of the Navy. A powerful Pacific Fleet was stationed at Hawaii, and with British Sea Power fast declining, he foresaw American naval supremacy in the Atlantic. America's dictator president could only see a happy future for both himself and the United States.

After that is history. Japan tried to reach an amicable settlement

(Continued on Page 4)

FAMILY SYSTEM IN PHILIPPINES CLOSELY RESEMBLES JAPAN'S

Non-committal Facial Expression of Filipinos Is Characteristic Feature of Eastern People

By KIYOSHI MIKI
(From the Kaizo)

Part I

While strolling down a Manila street, one often comes across a Filipino gazing out of his window. He does not seem to be looking at the pedestrians; he does not seem to be looking at the sky. He is not looking at any particular thing; to be exact, he is looking at nothing. In this stance, he will sit for hours on end. This is one of the characteristics of the Filipino, to which a certain Western author has drawn our attention.

It is generally believed that the Filipinos are musical-minded. They are born musicians. It is pointed out that all their music has a melancholic undertone, like Estihalo and other old war songs. The tunes are sad, imploring and grief-stricken. What is the cause of such a sad melody? A Filipino scholar explained that because of their traditional longing for their native land, the melodies are nostalgic. Their ancestors came over to the island from across the seas. Whether the explanation be true or not, I gather from their sad melody an expression of nihility characteristic of the Eastern mind.

Sometime ago, I saw the Filipino refugees trudging along a road in Bataan seeking their homestead, a silent group of men, women and children. I saw in them the expression of submission, another attribute of the Eastern people.

I cannot help recalling here the last moments of Jose Rizal. Early on the morning of December 30, 1896, he was taken from prison to the place of execution where he was to be shot. In his steps there were steadiness a firm presence of mind. A Spanish doctor who happened to be among the spectators, was asked to examine his pulse. The beat was steady and strong. His last request was that he wanted to face the firing squad. This was refused. He stood without being blindfolded. He indicated with his tied hands a spot on his back where the soldiers should aim. Simultaneously with the firing of the guns, he turned round, with a remarkable will power, that he might fall on his back.

The nonchalance of the Filipinos in the face of death has been time and again illustrated in their long history of uprisings and revolutions. This may be attributed to the spirit of martyrdom as they have been taught by the Christian doctrine. But I see in them their fundamental nihibility, an Eastern fatalism, a philosophy of submission and a spirit of forebearance. The Filipino war prisoners who fought at Bataan and who did not realize for what purpose they were fighting, showed in their countenance something utterly different from the spirit of Christian martyrdom. Their eyes showed a sparkle of oriental mysticism.

Filipinos have been brought up under Western culture for a long period. But their fundamental characteristics are eastern. It must be noted that their 'nothingness-mind' is somewhat different from the Japanese spiritual particularity and Chinese realism. There is seen the influence of the tropics and climate. I see now in my eye a landscape of the setting sun in Manila Bay. It is most beautiful, but its beauty is not deep-rooted. I think of two or three Filipino artists. Their paintings are beautiful in the physical sense. They are colorists. Flatness is the keynote of paintings by the Filipino artists. They are wanting in the practical positiveness which characterizes Chinese or Japanese art.

In the streets of Manila, one often comes across Chinese amahs taking care of young children. These children are, without exception, of Spanish or Western extraction. It is a Western custom to leave their children to the care of nurses. Such a custom does not exist among the Filipino population.

Their strong love of children has been pointed out by western authors. Sawyer said: "Tagalog tribes treat their children with extreme kindness and patience. The well-to-do people are keen about giving their children the best possible education." Large families are common and the parents sacrifice everything to give their children the best possible education. They realize that, after graduating from school and after attaining a better social standing than their parents, the children will not return. Yet, they sacrifice everything in order that their children may have a good education. In this respect, they resemble the Japanese people very much.

The family is the unit of a Filipino community. The word "family" is not confined to parents and children alone, it even includes distant relatives. In Manila alone, it is not unusual to find 30 or 40 people living together as one family. The poor depend upon their better-off relatives for food and clothes. That there is no relief work in the Philippines is due to this custom. One is struck with the scarcity of beggars in Manila. There are no work-houses in the Philippine Islands.

Such a family system is rooted in the past. In those days, each hamlet consisted of relatives of the same blood. Their relations were governed by the chief of the clan, based on mutual protection, reliance and trust. In the families of today, the head of the family will supply his poor relatives with food and clothes, and the dependents in return take orders from the master of the house. The parental prestige continues to the end. Sawyer said that he has seen a man of 50 reverentially kissing the hand of his aged parents like a child. The Filipinos have much respect for the elders.

Such a family system must not be regarded as a relic of old. It is rather a racial characteristic of the Filipinos. Palgraive, writing about the Filipino family of the 19th century, said: "In any part of the islands, their family tie is not so closely knitted as that of the Malai race, and their love for each other not so persevering. It is a pleasure, though, to watch the family circle. There is much obedience but less compulsion; much unity without distinction as to their positions in the family and much freedom but less dissoluteness, obedient children and respected parents, women submissive but not oppressed, men respected but not dictatorial. It is a sight so sweet and not unusual in the villages of the eastern islands."

Rizal once remarked that the Filipino stock themselves with beautiful dinner sets and derive pleasure by using them when they invite guests. It is one of their racial characteristics. We see the same practice in Japan. Their hospitality is the extension of their family pleasure. They delight in being encircled by their relatives and are pleased to see them made happy. They give better rooms to their dependents. Their hospitality extends even to total strangers; they would feel pure pleasure in offering shelter and food to travellers.

In the Philippines, the female status in a family has been always high. One important feature of the Calantiao law, the oldest existing statute, is its respect for the position of women. The law has been in force since 1433. Cruelty to wife and marriage to too young a girl are punishable. In any case, the high status of women was one of the features of the Philippines family system from olden days.

The Filipinos look on the whole world quietly. Their facial expression is non-committal, their motion slow. Some consider therefore that they are unintelligent, lazy and untidy. Such a quiet manner is a general feature of the Eastern people. They are almost all expressionless as compared with the Westerners.

I see in the Filipinos two distinctly different minds. The Westerners are like an open book, whereas the Easterners are quiet and restrained. That is tradition of the East. The Filipinos, influenced by Western civilization, do not realize the deep meaning of such moral ethics although their natural expression is decidedly oriental. There is nothing like the difference in the meaning of the smiles of occidental and oriental people. In the case of the people of Asia, the smile is often an expression of restraint or modesty. The Filipinos have such a smile.

Fruits of Wisdom

Women never truly command, till they have given their promise to obey; and they are never in more danger of being made slaves, than when the men are at their feet.—Farquhar.

* * *

Talkative people who wish to be loved are hated; when they desire to please, they bore; when they think they are admired, they are laughed at; they injure their friends, benefit their enemies, and ruin themselves.—Plutarch.

* * *

A wound from a tongue is worse than a wound from a sword; for the latter affects only the body, the former the spirit.—Pythagoras.

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